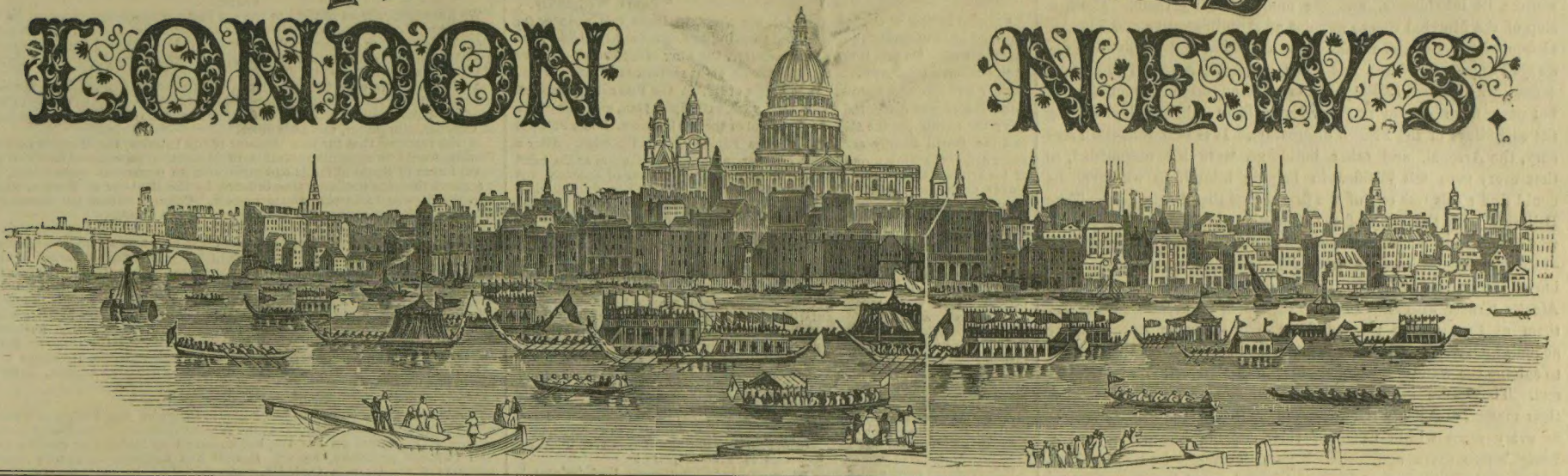


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 181.—Vol. VII.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

ALGIERS.

THE late disaster which has overtaken a detachment of French troops in Algiers has excited much interest in England as well as France; but the expressions of the English press have given great offence to the Parisian journalists. It has been mentioned as a retribution for the atrocity of the caves of Dahra; and this the French press chooses to consider an insult. They charge us with exulting in the slaughter of brave men, and rejoicing at anything that seems like a misfortune to France. We deny that any such feeling exists among Englishmen; but it is not our fault if the French have so conducted themselves as to deprive them of the sympathies of the world and turn them to the side of the invaded people. There is certainly not so much pity felt for the destruction of these five hundred men, doubtless brave soldiers, as there would have been but for that horrible episode of the burning of a native tribe which had ceased to resist. It was an act more befitting demons than men; it was a violation of all the laws of war, and must have been expected by the French themselves to have provoked a bloody vengeance. That vengeance has come; and when it is traced back to the cruelty of the invading army, treated as a retribution for the past, our neighbours only see in our reflections—which have neither been ill-natured nor exultant—a rejoicing over the humiliation of an opponent. We are sure that thousands in France must have made almost the same observations. All the press of that country, without exception, condemned and denounced the massacre of Dahra as strongly as their brethren on this side of the Channel: it was felt as a disgrace on all civilised countries. Whence, then, the anger that the retaliation of the Arab should awaken but faint re-

gret and no surprise whatever? Surely a warlike nation like the French must know that hostilities have always two parties to them, and that the victor is himself exposed to reverses. The French drive the Arabs into holes in the rocks and roast them alive; the Arabs, on the first opportunity, draw a body of French troops into an ambuscade, and cut them to pieces. It is injury and retaliation, the Arabs showing to the most advantage; for suffocating unresisting men is mere murder, while an ambuscade is a common stratagem of war, as old as the campaigns of Alexander or Hannibal; and those who fell in the present case at least died with arms in their hands and resisting to the last. For such things as this all engaged in war must be prepared. What has been more common of late years than to read of expeditions sent by the French commanders into the interior to "take summary vengeance" on such or such a village, which had been guilty of the crime of resistance to the invader? During the first Revolution and the last days of Napoleon, at both which periods the territory of France was threatened by the Allied Powers, the defence of that territory was considered by Frenchmen a sacred duty.

The doctrine of retaliation is thoroughly understood by the sons of the Desert. The French have shown no mercy, and they receive none. When their calamities, then, are by the world treated as retributions for cruelties of their own, it is not done from any pleasure in the humiliation and disasters of another, but from a sort of natural reasoning almost impossible to avoid—a recognition of that "even-handed justice" which

Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips.

While public attention, however, is turned towards Algiers, we will take the opportunity of briefly sketching the mode in which the conquest was made, the way it is governed, and the sort of man the French have to deal with in Abd-el-Kader, who, just when he was looked on as powerless, is all at once more formidable than ever.

The possession of Algiers was left as a legacy—and it is almost a fatal one—from the Government of Charles X. In the last days of his reign, when the uneasy spirits of France gave strong indications of a wish for change, his Ministers thought a military expedition would be a good means of diverting dangerous energy from political purposes. The army, as subsequent events proved, was disaffected: it remembered the glories of the Empire and inherited an aversion to the Bourbons. So the expedition to Algiers was planned; the pretext for it being an insult offered to the French Consul in public by Hussein Dey. On the 5th of July, 1830, Marshal Bourmont entered Algiers as its conqueror, at the head of the army then more dreaded by the rulers of France than the people of North Africa. But, alas for human calculations!—on the 30th of that same month Charles X. had virtually ceased to reign! The Army of Algiers, however, did not suspend its operations, which were soon continued actively under the new régime. At first the acquisition seemed an easy one; the coming, seeing, and conquering of the Roman appearing almost realised. Time only brought out the difficulties, which increased with every league of advance into the interior; and now, at the end of fifteen years, those difficulties are as great as ever. The preparations now making by the French War Department are more like those for an attempt of



ABD-EL-KADER.—FROM AN AUTHENTIC FRENCH PORTRAIT.

a new conquest than the mere holding a long-possessed colony. When the French landed, they, of course, brought with them an immense amount of ignorance of the state of the country, its resources, its inhabitants, and the mode of ruling them. The first step of the Marshal was to appoint an Administrative and Finance Commission. But the results were only that old forms were destroyed before new ones had been created. A sort of municipal council was formed, and a police established, on the French model; but never were life and property less safe in Algiers than during the early days of the French occupation. It is said that the Treasury, the Arsenal, and other buildings, were left unguarded, so that every man felt justified in helping himself to whatever he could find: this was one of the first things that disgusted the True Believers with the sway of the Christian invaders. The feeling was increased by some immunities and privileges given to the Jews—another scandal in the eyes of the Moslems. In short, the footing of the French with the people of Algiers was like that of *Master Slender with Ann Page*—"there was no great love between them at first, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it, on better acquaintance." But the true beginning of sorrows was the attempt to subdue the wandering Kabyles, the houseless tribes of the Desert. They were required to acknowledge the French King as their master, and pay a tribute. This authority the French possess in every place within range of their cannon, but not beyond it. Long before these aggressions began, Bourmont had left Africa, resigning the command to General Clauzel; and it was under him that Algiers was organised like a department of France. That organization has been gradually extended; the toils of Civil Government being varied by perpetual skirmishes and battles with the Arabs, and frequent *razzias*: these are expeditions against some particular tribe, with the object of killing all the males, burning everything that cannot be moved or consumed, and carrying off the women and children prisoners. It was this ruthless savagery that roused the Arabs to the desperate resistance they have always made, and raised to military renown their chief, Abd-el-Kader, who has been a formidable foe to every successive Governor—Berthezène, Savary, Voiron, Clausel (who was twice Commandant), Avizard, and, equal to any of his predecessors in energy and talent, Marshal Bugeaud.

Abd-el-Kader is the third son of an old chief in the vicinity of Mascara: his family is one of the most ancient in Arabia. It was not altogether accident that raised him to the command. When the Arab chiefs began to perceive that the rule of the French would be even harsher than that of the Ottoman powers, they thought of combination and resistance, and cast about them for a commander. They wanted one of talent and influence; and it augurs much for the modesty and good sense of these sons of Ishmael that none of them thought of himself. The choice fell on the father of Abd-el-Kader, and the chiefs waited on him in a body to offer him the post of honour. The old Arab excused himself on the score of years (he was nearly seventy) and declining strength; but pointed out his third son, as possessed of all the qualities requisite in a commander. "The other two," said the old man, "are not of equal capacity." They took the old chief's advice, and selected Abd-el-Kader as the man who should unfurl the banner of the Prophet and raise the standard of ancient Arabian independence. The following description of his person is given by a modern tourist*:

Abd-el-Kader is about five feet seven inches high, and very strong, with hands and feet delicately small and remarkably white.

He has an oval face, a fair complexion, pale skin, large and high forehead, with bright, blue eyes full of brilliancy and softness, arched eye-brows and dark eye-lashes, a well-made nose slightly aquiline, rather thin lips, and a full black beard terminating in a point.

His dress is similar to that worn by most of the Arab chiefs; a white burnoose, with large silk tassels on the hood and in front: over which is placed the black burnoose made of camel's hair. The common cord of black on white camel's hair, wreathed in several folds, round the hood of the white burnoose, denotes the religion to which he belongs.

He always carries in his right hand, a small chaplet of black beads which he counts with rapidity, uttering a silent ejaculation with each, such as "God is most great." "Oh, High Oh, Great! I assert Thy absolute glory." "God is most great in greatness, and praise be to God in abundance," &c. &c.

Abd-el-Kader has appealed to the religious enthusiasm of his countrymen, and this he directs with great skill and activity. His mode of warfare is predatory—the most difficult to meet effectually in such a country. He has several times narrowly escaped being taken, once solely by a daring leap on horseback; but as yet has defied all the efforts of the French, though they have offered a reward of Four Thousand Pounds for his head. He keeps up a harassing war, in which the French can gain nothing and lose a great deal. The battle of Isly, and the treaty with the Emperor of Morocco, scarcely altered his position. The Emperor undertook more than he could perform; Abd-el-Kader is as independent of him as of the French; nay, such is his influence over the Mahometan population, that it is not impossible he may seize the Throne of Morocco for himself. Such is the enemy with whom the French have to contend, and who is again on foot with all his wonted vigour. As for the colony, the advantage it has been to France may be estimated from the following facts:—The conquest and occupation of Algeria have cost France twenty-six millions, eight hundred thousand pounds sterling. Against this expenditure may be set a balance of four millions, twenty-nine thousand, four hundred and eighty pounds, derived from the treasure seized in the city and the public revenues, down to 1844, leaving an absolute loss of nearly twenty-three millions! Add to this, the waste of life, which is enormous, and we shall see that the worst enemies of France could not inflict on her such deadly injury as she brings on herself by persevering in the career of African conquest.

THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.—The existing House of Commons may continue in being till the autumn of 1847, and from actual appearance there is no reason to conclude that it will be dissolved much before that time.

TASTE FOR READING AMONG THE PEOPLE.—The *Times* says—"Look at the educational condition of the people. For good or for evil, whichever it be, a most important change has there come over us. Who now brings out a first edition in quarto? Of what are 'people's editions' the evidence? From art-unions and illustrated newspapers, to republications in weekly numbers or monthly parts of Shakespeare and Froissart, we have everywhere proofs of an extension of taste and reading. That the taste is imperfect and the reading for mere amusement are, perhaps, more than probable; and that neither will produce any valuable results may be granted; but there they are, facts, and as such valuable. Even the reviews and magazines, trashy and superficial, mere trunkmaster's stock as most of them are, now enlist the pens of those who in the last century would have devoted themselves to the production of octavos, as their grandfathers did to the composition of folios. The last generation had one Junius, elaborating an occasional letter to delight or enrage the reading public. Every day now affords to an infinitely extended reading public, food for thought of a kind unknown to the literary ephemerides of thirty years ago."

* "Algeria," by J. H. Blofeld, Esq.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

A grand review of the troops which are about to leave this country for the purpose of committing *razzias*, and smoking to death the Arab tribes, has just come off. To give it the proper *prestige*, the King of the French assisted at the military solemnity. At an early hour, eight regiments of infantry and cavalry had arranged themselves in battle order, in the Place du Carrousel. The infantry was composed of the 11th, 13th, 24th, 69th, 70th, and 71st of the line; the cavalry, of the 5th Dragoons and of the 7th Hussars. Louis Philippe and the Royal Family arrived from the Palace of the Tuileries. After a short delay, the King mounted his charger, and took his station at the head of his brilliant staff. The King of the Belgians, the Prince of Salerno, the Dukes de Nemours, d'Aumale, and Montpensier, the Prince de Joinville, Generals Rumigny, Gourgaud, Sebastiani, and a considerable number of the officers of the *etat-major*, formed the *cortège* of the King, who successively passed in front of each regiment, commencing with the infantry, and finishing with the Hussars. The drums rolled loudly, the bands sent forth their most warlike harmonies, and long and loud cheers of the sight-seers formed the worthy accompaniment. The Queen and Princesses, who were in their most splendid toilettes, graced the balcony of the Pavillon d'Horloge. The windows were filled by more than five hundred elegantly-attired ladies. After the review of the regiments, the King and his *cortège* returned to the Pavillon, and defiled before the Royal gazers. A grand dinner took place at five o'clock in the Diana Gallery; and at seven o'clock the Royal Family returned to St. Cloud. And this brilliant farce was acted as a prelude to the departure of the poor victims who are consigned to the burning sun of Africa, to the pestilence of the East, or to the fell vengeance of the Moors, who are gloriously defending their country and their homes, against the gentle mercies of France and its invading hordes. Truly this is wreathing with garlands of roses the temples of the sacrificed. The sounds of drums and the braying of trumpets will scarcely drown the shrieks of bereaved mothers and broken-hearted wives. But this is French glory!

It is reported here, and I believe, not without foundation, that, independently of the railroad project of surrounding Paris, which was submitted to the Commission nominated by the Préfet de la Seine, that there is another project under consideration, of forming a railroad in the interior of Paris. The projected line is to form a junction with the Northern and Lyons. It will coalesce at the head of the Belgian, and descend to the "Rue Hauteville," working partially in the open air, and following the Boulevards to the place of the Bastille, which it will traverse through the means of tunnelling, whence it is to reappear as far as the basin of St. Martin, traversing, by a slight bend, to the height of the line to Lyons. The line will present upwards of 4560 metres. The general principle to be adopted is to be the subterranean; so that the most populous portion of Paris will possess a rushing and whirling mass of steam and iron, and locomotives and atmospherics, hourly passing beneath it. There is a chance, if these improve ments come into operation, that a boiler may burst, and send a large number of the good *badouins* into what the Yankees poetically call "Eternal smash!" Here is, indeed, an infernal machine upon a grand scale.

Count D'Orsay has presented, through the medium of Eugene Sue, to the French Government, one of the most splendid specimens of Hindoo pictorial art. It was sent to the Count from Madras, by Lord Elphinstone. The picture measures three feet in breadth and four feet in height, and represents the Indian Divinity Krishnah, seated on a sort of musnud, and receiving the homage of a female of an amber complexion. The colouring, which is exquisite, reminds one strongly of the first manner of Giotto, whose palette flourished in the thirteenth century. There is a canvass by this old Italian Master, in the Louvre, "The Vision of St. Francis." The work of the Hindoo artist has also another striking resemblance; it is of the Byzantium school, that superb school to which we are indebted for the Mosque of Saint Sophia, erected in 537, by the famous Sculptor Athenius, of Tralles. But in the Hindoo painting sent to Paris, by Count D'Orsay, the portrait of Krishnah, leaves far behind the prodigalities of the Byzantine artists. Instead of being only covered with gilding, the Krishnah rejoices in a necklace of the finest oriental pearls—it bears on its head a diadem of rubies, and of emeralds, the ears are adorned with sapphires, one of which is near a thumb's length. The stuff has gold ground, enamelled with detached flowers in arabesques of wonderful workmanship, and the most exquisite taste. The frame is worthy the picture, which is almost concealed by small cuttings of rock crystal, the prisms of which glisten like phosphorescent scintillations of the fire-fly. It is, indeed, incomparable, and beyond anything in the collection of the Museum, in Leadenhall-street. Previously to his leaving Paris, Eugene Sue placed the Krishnah in the Byzantine room of the Musée.

The long anticipated inauguration of the Madeleine took place on Wednesday. The Archbishop of Paris, surrounded by the grand dignitaries of the Metropolitan Church and numerous clergy of the parish, proceeded to the consecration of the Church. The Archbishop first sought the various holy relics which belong to the parish, and deposited them in the reliquary of the principal altar. The ceremonies commenced at seven o'clock precisely, and did not terminate till after eleven. For the purpose of leaving sufficient space to the Archbishop for making the numerous benedictions, the public were not admitted to the nave until the ceremonies had finished; notwithstanding, several privileged persons had procured tickets for the superstitious tribunes. All the ornaments of the altars were then removed. The Archbishop, clad in his pontificals, retired to the sacristy, where are the relics, and placed them on the altar, reciting the Seven Penitential Psalms. Then, with right hand extended, he made three signs of the cross on the sides of the church and the altar. In the meantime, ashes were spread in the centre of the nave, upon which he made another cross. The arms of this cross were formed of letters of the Greek alphabet, and of the Latin and French. During this time was sung the canticle of Zachariah—"Benedictus Dominus Israel." The Archbishop then approached the altar, where he resounded the "Deus in Adjutorium," and pronounced a blessing on a mixture composed of salt, cinners, and water. Now took place the consecration of the chief altar, around which he marched seven times, sprinkling it with the aforesaid, and then made the three circuits around the interior of the church, casting the holy water above and below. Then took place Grand Mass, and the doors of the temple were then thrown open to the public.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.—Paris has been startled by the announcement of another attack upon the French in Algeria, attended with very serious consequences. We copy the following from the *Touloonnaise*:

"The *Cerbère*, which has arrived from Algiers, brings us a piece of news which we cannot believe, but which nevertheless is communicated to us as a fact. Two hundred Frenchmen, and, among the number, sixty Zouaves, have deposited their arms at the feet of the Arabs. This fact, so uncommon in our military annals, has electrified the whole Algerian population. We require to know under what circumstances this unfortunate episode of the African war has occurred, and this the next courier from Africa will acquaint us with."

The *Sud* has a few particulars of this defeat:—"The *Ville de Bordeaux* (says this paper), which left Algiers just as the Oran mail arrived, could bring us nothing new; but our Toulon Correspondent supplies us with a piece of information, in our eyes far more important than the deplorable affair in which 450 of our brave men met their death. If our Correspondent, who is generally well informed, is to be credited, 200 of our soldiers and five officers have surrendered themselves as prisoners."

"TOULON, Oct. 8th, 1845."

"Yesterday, at half-past nine P.M., the steamer *Cerbère* arrived from Algiers with despatches. It is affirmed that she brings most distressing intelligence; and that the same was this morning transmitted to the Government by telegraph."

"At the close of another desperate struggle, in the westward of Algeria, 200 of our troops, and, among the number, five officers and forty Zouaves, surrounded on all sides by hosts of Arabs, and summoned to surrender as prisoners of war, laid down their arms. This news, which in the morning was only a vague report, has this afternoon assumed all the characteristics of an unquestionable and melancholy fact—it is official. We all expect to hear of the immediate return of the Marshal Duke d'Isly to Africa."

The Paris papers comment in a very animated strain upon this fresh attack. The authenticity of the account seems to be admitted. It is true that no notice is taken of it officially, either by the *Messenger* of Monday evening, or *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning; but the *Journal des Débats*, whose connection with the Government is well known, inserts the accounts given of the occurrence by the Marseilles papers, as if it considered them but too authentic.

The Prince de Joinville, according to the *Constitutionnel*, is to have a command in the approaching campaign, and to cruise off Tangiers and Mogador, in order to protect the subjects of France, while Marshal Bugeaud pursues Abd-el-Kader within the territory of Morocco. At Toulon and Marseilles, on the 10th, the greatest activity prevailed in the preparations for the immediate departure of the 12,000 men about to be sent to the province of Oran. Seven steam frigates and other ships were to convey these large reinforcements across the Mediterranean, and one regiment, the 35th of the line, was to have embarked as early as the 12th.

Considerable attention has been directed in Paris to a letter of Marshal Bugeaud, written in a very inflated strain, in which the gallant marshal complains of having been abandoned by the Government to his enemies, the press, and declares that he had fully determined not to return to Algiers; the late events had, however, induced him to alter his determination, and he had accordingly proposed to leave Paris for Algeria. The Government journalists are angry with Marshal Bugeaud for publishing this letter, and insist that it was clearly intended to be confidential. The opposition prints, on the other hand, have not failed to make this bombastic effusion an excuse for attacking the Government. It is said that Marshal Bugeaud has been called upon to explain the insubordinate tone of his letter.

We see that our Paris contemporaries are much pleased with the friendly reception given to M. Thiers in London.

The *Journal des Travaux Publics* expresses its belief that the adjudication of the railroad lines for 1845 will take place in November.

The adjudication of the Paris and Strasburg Railroad will be announced in the *Moniteur* immediately after the return of the Minister of Public Works to Paris. That journal adds, that if all the companies did not unite, not more than three or four would be in a condition to bid for the concession.

SPAIN.

We have letters from Madrid to the 8th inst. They mention an act on the part of the Government which is very characteristic of the arbitrary disposition of the Narvaez Cabinet. It has summarily dismissed the president of the tribunal which, on the previous day, honourably acquitted MM. Cortina, Madoz, Lopez, and the other deputies.

An official communication, published in the *Gazette*, announces the conclusion of the arrangement between the Government and Bank of San Fernando, for the monthly advance of sixty millions of reals, during the months of October, November, and December.

It was reported that the late Minister of the Interior, the Marquis de Pena Florida, would be appointed Alcalde of Madrid. The concentration of the naval forces of Spain at Cadiz had given rise to numerous conjectures, but it appears that the measure was ordered by the Minister of Marine, whose intention it was to inspect those vessels. Colonel Milans del Bosch had been arrested, and confined in the barracks of the Guards.

The Madrid Correspondent of the *Post*, in a letter dated Oct. 7, says:—"The King of the French's grand project, the marriage of his youngest son with the Infanta of Spain, is in danger of being wrecked when full in view of the port of Barcelona, the British Government having, within the last few days, formally announced to those of France and Spain its opposition to such an alliance. It very properly will not abide by what passed in private between Queen Victoria and King Louis Philippe, during her Majesty's last visit to the Chateau of Eu. I have the above news from an authentic source, and future events will prove it to be correct. If the Duke de Montpensier marries the heir presumptive to the Spanish throne, it will be *vi et armis*, and against the will of the Cabinets of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Portugal, and Great Britain."

GERMANY.

Our letters from Germany trace the progress of the Religious Rongé which excites so much attention at the present moment. The Pastor Rongé arrived at Frankfurt on the 4th, accompanied by his brother and the German Catholic preachers, Messrs. Dowiat and Keilman, as also by several members of the German Catholic communities of the neighbourhood, followed by an incessant shout of joy from a great crowd of people. From Offenbach the road was covered by thousands of persons, and in Sachaenhause, which place they had to pass, the streets and the public places were decorated with flowers and garlands. The German Catholic divine service was performed at eleven o'clock in the Reformed Church, and the sermon preached by M. Rongé.

A letter from Worms, dated Oct. 5, says:—"The entry of the Pastor Rongé and his companions into our ancient town was like a public festival, for he came followed by thousands and tens of thousands, who greeted him with continual shouts of joy. Two of our most notable citizens, (the one of them an Israelite) voluntarily offered their residences to serve for a place of worship, where the German Catholic divine service should be performed. Our inhabitants, Catholics and Protestants, undertook to arrange the place, and succeeded in changing it into a well-adorned temple, with also several galleries, and other necessary accommodations. However, the number of persons wishing to attend being very considerable it was found necessary to resort to another expedient, and on the very day of its performance a tent was erected in the open air, in which more than 15,000 could thus listen to the words spoken on the occasion by the great reformer of our days, and which words, though simple and without any oratorical ornament, were still very impressive and produced a great effect on the multitude of his hearers."

"The good ladies of our town presented the German Catholic Church with a cup and other vessels necessary for its service, and these were offered to M. Rongé and the other officiating divines. Owing to the great number of strangers present, no member of our German Catholic community partook of the sacrament, which was administered under both forms on the occasion, to, however, no less than 300 persons; among whom were those belonging to the German Catholic communities of Mannheim, Grunstadt, and of Neustadt, near the River Hardt."

"The good effects of M. Rongé's visit to our town will be very considerable. Since the time of the Reformation such a multitude of people never assembled here, and thousands of persons will now spread the seed of the new Church far and wide. It was a most interesting sight to see the Reformer of the 19th century addressing the people in the very market-place, where Luther did so 300 years before him, and he himself seemed to have been impressed when he called out *vinat Luther*!"

A letter from Darmstadt, dated October 9, says:—"Rongé left us to-day, amidst the shouts of thousands, who bade him a most hearty farewell, and, after his having taken a most affectionate leave from all the members composing the committee of our German Catholic congregation, they, in their turn, made him some valuable and significant presents. M. Rongé seems, indeed, to have been chosen by Providence for carrying into execution the great project which was entertained in the eleventh century by two celebrated persons, namely, Berengarius, and Arnulph, Bishop of Orleans, but which was stifled in its birth by the powerful Roman hierarchy of that time."

THE UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BRITANNIA."—The *Britannia* arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday from Boston and Halifax. She sailed from Boston on the 1st, and from Halifax on the 3rd inst.

The excitement which had so long prevailed about war with Mexico was gradually wearing itself out. Some of the papers still administer stimulants, but the general tone of the press shows that with the chances of peace had disappeared the desire for war that many places in the United States had so pugnaciously exhibited. The Mexican troops and officers, according to the accounts from Vera Cruz, had refused to march upon Texas, and everything denotes that the country, as regards power and resources, is utterly decrepit. The concentration of the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande will give no trouble to General Taylor, whose encampment at Aransas Bay is of course a very harmless and quiet affair.

In the absence of any Mexican intelligence, however, a little excitement had been got up by the bursting of the boiler of the steamer *Dayton*, at Arkansas, with soldiers on board, just arrived from New Orleans. Most of the troops had been landed, or the consequences would have been more fearful. Between thirty and forty persons were on board; eight persons were killed on the instant, and seventeen wounded, several of whom were not expected to survive. The steamer, which was an old one, sank in deep water.

The Mormon settlement at Narvoo had been the scene of some disturbance; twenty or thirty houses had been burnt, and a collision, involving the loss of a man's life, had been the upshot.

The Hon. Edward Everett, late United States Minister to the Court of St. James, and family, returned to the United States in the steamer *Britannia* on her last outward trip. He was immediately waited upon by a committee of gentlemen, and invited to the celebration of the anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which occurred the same evening at Faneuil Hall. He accepted the invitation, and consequently made his appearance in public on the evening of the day on which he reached his native land. His presence was announced amid a very general enthusiasm, and upon his being called up his remarks were received with great applause. He has since been invited to a public dinner by his fellow citizens, who expressed, in their letter of invitation, their satisfaction at the course he had pursued during an eventful period in the diplomatic history of both countries.

The *Great Britain* has been spoken on her outward passage by the *Britannia*. She had then been at sea ten days, but her progress did not raise any impression of a more rapid passage on her second than on her first outward trip.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.—New York, Sept. 30.—The steamer takes out rather favourable advices. The last intelligence received from England has had the effect to induce cotton operators to purchase freely, at advanced rates. The trade of the city has become active. Our merchants from the south and west are making their fall and winter purchases. Both foreign and domestic goods are now in request.

Railroad stocks, which are so much in favour in England, are beginning to be sought for here. The books for the construction of the Erie Railroad have been opened for more than two weeks, and the required sum of 3,000,000 of dollars has been nearly subscribed. The construction of this road, reaching from the Hudson to the Lake Erie, is deemed the most important ever projected in this country. Exchange on England, 109½ to 110.

THE RIVER PLATE.

We have received, by way of Brazil, accounts from Monte Video to the 7th of August. They are most important. We learn from them that Mr. Onseley and Count Deffauds demanded their passports from the Buenos Ayrean Government, and left the Buenos Ayrean territory on the 1st of August. They landed at Monte Video on the 2nd, and one of their first steps, after arriving there, was to address a spirited manifesto to Senor Santiago Vasquez, the Monte Videan Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to cause it to be published, for the information of the public.

In furtherance of the determination of the Governments of England and France "to combat now and ever" the claims of the Government of Buenos Ayres to dictate to the people of Monte Video whom they shall have for their President, the English and French squadrons have seized upon the blockading squadron, and sent off Admiral Brown and the crews of his vessels to Buenos Ayres, in the French steamer *Fulton*, and the English steamer *Firebrand*. They have also established a strict blockade of the Buco, of Colonia, and of the other ports in the Monte Videan territory through which General Oribe derives all his supplies, except those of beef, which he obtains by plundering the country, and have landed from 1500 to 1600 French and English marines—a force quite sufficient to deprive Oribe of all chance either of taking the city of Monte Video, or of remaining for any length of time in the Monte Videan territory. Up to the latest accounts, he continued to defy the orders of the English and French Governments, but his resistance is purely ridiculous, and must cease very shortly, either from the defeat or the mutiny of his army. Meanwhile, the grand object of preserving the independence of the east bank of the river Plate, and thus of rendering it impossible for the Buenos Ayrean Government to cut off the intercourse of European nations with the Interior of South America, has been completely effected.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Sweden and Norway closed in person, on the 27th ult. the Storting of the latter country, after a longer session than usual. In his address, he expressed his regret that the Storting had not approved of the plan which was laid before it for the improvement and extension of the marine service, and then proceeded to remark that it was with satisfaction he could inform the Storting that, in conjunction with a neighbouring state, and with the active support of the Governments of England and France, the negotiations respecting the yearly tribute to Morocco had been most happily concluded. At the close of the address he was greeted by repeated cries of "God save the King, the Fatherland, and the brother Kingdom."

The Duchess de Berri arrived at Vienna on the 2nd inst., on a visit to the Imperial Family.

The *Frankfort Journal* mentions that a whole parish in Silesia having unanimously embraced German Catholicism, considered that according to law the village church belonged to them, but when they were on the point of commencing Divine service, they were interdicted by the authorities, aided by several gendarmes. The name of the village is Jerschendorf, near Neumark. On the 1st, the people celebrated the anniversary of the publication of Ronge's letter to the Bishop of Treves, declaring that the attempts to repress the reformation would now prove vain.

Accounts from Copenhagen confirm the impression that a severe volcanic eruption has occurred in Iceland. Vessels recently arrived in Danish ports from the vicinity of that northern island, appear at different periods to have been visited by showers of combustible matter, which can in no other way be accounted for; and direct arrivals from Iceland are anxiously looked for.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the author of "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," and some other beautiful poems, has just received a pension of £200 per annum from her Majesty. Sir R. Peel made the intimation very delicately through Mr. Hallam, the historian.

A letter from Vienna, Oct. 5, in the *Journal de Frankfort*, says:—"The Bourse was agitated by a panic at the news of the disorders which burst out in Italy. Enormous sums were lost by those speculating for the account. The Government, it is said, has come in aid of the Bourse with considerable sums."

A Berlin letter of the 7th, says:—"Yesterday one of our first banking-houses received from Vienna intelligence that about thirty persons, who had speculated in railway shares, and were not able to fulfil their engagements, had disappeared suddenly. These persons, it is said, are for the most part Jews and persons of little importance; nevertheless, their disappearance has caused a considerable fall in the market. The Austrian Government had long foreseen this, and, in consequence, had taken measures relative to the safety of the bank. It is true that these steps have produced a momentary want of money, but they will prevent new disorders and new losses. Similar measures were taken antecedently with full success by the Prussian Government, and since then the phrenzy of jobbing has considerably diminished."

America has lost one of her greatest men, in the person of the celebrated jurist, Judge Story, who died at Boston, on the 10th of September last, at the age of sixty-six. The name of Judge Story is well known, not in England only, but in every part of Europe, by his "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," his "Treatise on the Conflict of Laws," and other legal works of the highest reputation. As one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, for no less than thirty-four years, he had a large and important share in the administration of justice, and in combination with his high judicial functions he discharged the duties of a professor of law in Harvard University, in the state of Massachusetts.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 8th confirms the account we have already given of the answer of the King of Prussia to the address of the Municipal Council of Berlin. His Majesty is said to have added:—"My principle is that the church ought to be formed by itself. My father, who rests in God, made to the church a precious gift—the synods. The late Minister of Public Worship attached too little importance to this point, and therefore the convocations of synods have not been made. The present Minister of Public Worship has as little fear of publicity as I have myself. I shall not speak until after the synods have spoken. If they are silent, I also will be silent." It is further stated that the Municipal Council of Berlin is preparing a development of its address, which will be an answer to the reproach made to it by the King.

A letter from Lucern of the 10th, states that two captains of the army of that canton, named Barth and Ulmi, have been sentenced to death, for the part they took against the Government in the late rebellion; but it is supposed that the Grand Council will spare their lives.

A sale of the paintings, the property of the late Joseph Buonaparte, ex-King of Spain, recently took place in the United States. The gross amount of the sale was 20,000 dollars.

The following is an extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 20th Sept.:—"Every one here believes that the Emperor, in the course of his journey to the eastern parts of the empire, will visit the seat of war. No one envies the position of Prince Woronzoff; and the old Russian party, which obtained the situation for him, is stupefied. Since the death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra, and that of General Benckendorf, the latter of whom was replaced in the suite of the Emperor by Counts Orloff and Klemmschell, the influence of the old Russian party has preponderated."

We learn from Constantinople that the ex-Minister of Finances has been appointed Governor of Trikala, and that its expected Riza Pacha will be placed at the head of a province. Essad Pacha, who has been named Governor of Erzeroum, has the reputation of being a great friend to Christians.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives a rather alarming account of the corn harvest in Russia, Poland, and most parts of Germany, but it does not appear to have arrived at its conclusions from official returns, or any other information of a very positive character.

According to a letter from Berlin, of the 7th, the Prussian Government had nearly completed the organisation of a Consistory on the religious disputes in Germany, and had placed at the head of it M. Bethman Holweg, an orthodox Protestant. M. Suetlage, one of the councillors of the Consistory, had received instructions to proceed on a mission to the northern courts, to concert with them the measures to be adopted. We learn from Königsberg that the municipality of that place has expressed its approval of the address presented to the King of Prussia by the Municipality of Berlin in favour of religious toleration, and resolved to send a similar address to the Sovereign.

FATAL OCCURRENCE TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL METCALFE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Metcalfe, of the Royal Horse Artillery, came to his death suddenly at the village of Elstree, near Edgware, on Saturday last, under painful circumstances. An inquest has since been held at the Artillery, and the following evidence relative to this melancholy occurrence was adduced:—

William Howard examined: The witness stated that he lived as groom to the late Colonel Metcalfe. He occupied the room immediately under that of his master. On Saturday night last, the 11th instant, witness saw him go into his apartments for the purpose of dressing to attend a party. Witness heard him go out in about an hour after, and he (witness) then went to bed. In a short time his master returned, and again went into his room, but did not remain long before he left. Witness went to sleep, and did not hear any more of him during the night. At about seven o'clock the next morning he went into his room, as was his usual custom, to call the deceased, when he was astonished at finding two candles burning in the sockets of the candlesticks, and his master not in bed, nor had he been, from the undisturbed state of the bed-clothes. Upon looking behind the screen which divided the room he discovered the deceased sitting on the sofa, with his head reclining over the side, weltering in blood, which appeared to come from his mouth, although the lips were closed, and he was quite dead. Witness made an immediate alarm, and hastened to procure the attendance of a surgeon, who, on arriving, declared the deceased to have been dead some hours. The deceased was undressed, with the exception of his drawers and stockings. Witness afterwards found the pistol now produced in his drawers, which were hanging about his legs.

By the Coroner: My master was a widower, and lived by himself. He was about fifty-seven years of age. I do not know what time he returned home from the party. I did not hear the report of a pistol during the night.

By the Jury: I have not noticed that my master has been low-spirited of late.

Captain Robert Maynard was next examined. He stated that he was well acquainted with the unfortunate gentleman, who was highly connected. Witness saw the remains of his gallant friend soon after the last witness gave the alarm. The pistol appeared to have been recently discharged. On opening the lips the whole of the upper jaw was found to be completely shattered, and the ball had lodged in the back of the head, which was subsequently extracted. Witness was confident that the deceased never intended suicide, but that his death was caused some way or other by accident. He was a particularly high-spirited man, and the last in the world to commit self-murder.

In answer to questions, Captain Maynard said he was strengthened in his opinion that it was accidental from the examination he had made of the pistol.

Captain Maynard further stated that he never saw anything in the conduct of the deceased indicating insanity. He could state, that, in all his experience, he had never known a man more careless of fire-arms than the deceased. He was continually trying experiments with them.

Major Thornton said, he was at the party with the deceased, who was in high spirits; he (deceased) had been upon a shooting excursion the day previous, and killed some pheasants.

Lieutenant Mahon said the pistol which occasioned the calamity was his property. He lent that and another to the deceased a short time ago. Witness thought his death was accidental, as the unfortunate gentleman was notoriously careless of fire-arms.

Messrs. Davie and Thompson, surgeons, proved extracting the bullet from the head of the deceased.

After much discussion, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased was accidentally shot."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present week, which gave us the best specimen of summer weather the season has furnished, was also as perfect for the business of racing as it had been ordered for the purpose. It was therefore fortunate that one of the principal autumnal meetings fell on so propitious an occasion. A more enjoyable Second October week has not been known at Newmarket for many a year than that just concluded. It drew together a very large general company—for, save the turf, most other field-sports, as far as the million are concerned, are out of season, and it put at rest more than one question of account, as regards the future fortunes of the metropolis of British racing. A proposition had been submitted to the Jockey Club, by which it was suggested that race stands should be erected on various parts of the heath; also that body was called upon to say whether its members would or would not countenance the project of a line of railway from the town to the Chesterford Station of the Eastern Counties. These matters came on for consideration on Tuesday. The former was very properly negatively; for, if the supply was, in any wise, to minister to the demand, at least half a score of stands would require being built to give one to the finish of each course; while the latter was as wisely decided in the affirmative. This short line will be a great boon to all who frequent Newmarket Races—to say nothing of the benefit the inhabitants of the town must derive from being put in possession of that which is now declared to be a necessary of life. Moreover, the line will not, in the remotest degree, interfere with the peculiarities of the district adjoining to which it will pass. Its course will be on the right hand of the Norwich river, leading from London, and keeping the bottom below the broken ground known as "the Links," a good half mile clear of the toll-bar at the Devil's Dyke, and on through the farm formerly belonging to the late Mr. Crockerford, purchased by Mr. Isaacson, the solicitor. It will have a terminus to the right of the town, somewhere behind the Rutland Arms. Thus it will be altogether out of sight, and nearly out of hearing, of the heath, and will in no wise damage the privacy of the exercise grounds, nor that celebrated site of coursing, "The Chippendale Field." Neither will it, so far as we may come at conclusions by analogy, outrage the prejudices of the exclusives of the turf. Because there was considerable railway convenience this year, it was generally stated that Tuesday would pour down its thousands of cockneys to see the fate of the Cesarewitch decided. Such, however, was not the case, the attendance—albeit certainly miscellaneous enough—being much below that of last season. The fact is, Newmarket will never be—at least as at present constituted—attractive for those who mingle with their love of sport a very extensive relish for cakes and ale.

Monday—such a day as one looks for in June (and is generally disappointed)—gave us a very sporting list on paper. There were plenty of events to come off; the quarrel could not be with the quantity, whatever fault might be found with the quality. The two-year-old fields were made up of the awfulest brutes ever brought to a starting post—past all peradventure. The amusements were wound up by a match ridden by amateurs: it was, indeed, a sorry sight. The losing cavalier was Captain Campbell, known as one of the best billiard players we have; but, in attempting to ride a race at Newmarket, he certainly missed his cue.

Tuesday, which was to have given us the tide of humanity at spring, shone but gloriously for a pleasure jaunt; but, beyond those who look on racing as a serious occupation, very few might be seen in the busy street. In front of the Rooms was a spacious circle; truth compels us to state more spacious than select. Together with hosts of honourable men were the notabilities of the Running Rein, Ratan, and other affairs, just as much at their ease as if they had won their spurs by some special achievement of chivalry. Also, among the strangers were some as strange fellows, perhaps, as ever Nature made in her frolics. One there was with pink eyes, whiskers, and beard, bestriding a black mare, with two wall eyes, a white face, and a rat-tail stuck right between her hips—the most wonderful equestrian apparatus that can be conceived. Of course, the cynosure of all observance was the Cesarewitch, which was the second issue on the cards. It brought to the post the large amount of twenty-seven, and terminated as we anticipated last week. "It will be won by a race-horse, because you cannot find tag-rag-and-bobtail to stay so long a course; and as, among the market lot, there is a strong sprinkling of 'raff,' those who think our view correct will know what to back. For this cause, though the BARON has 3 lbs. less to carry for the Cambridgehire, we fancy him better for the Cesarewitch." Thus we wrote in our last. He won the Cesarewitch; also, he is now at 2 to 1 for the Cambridgehire: let the second part of our opinion be not lost sight of. The field for the Clearwell was a very indifferent one, although we don't desire by this to detract from the merits of the winner, Sting. He is all to nothing the best of his year, and a noble model of a perfect two-year-old; whether this description augurs well for his three-year-old form, it behoves those who desire to back him for the Derby to deliberate.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

The first event for decision was:—			
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each.			
Mr. Phillimore's Skeleton, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb	(Pettit)	1	
Mr. Worley's Example, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb		2	
First Class, £50.			
Sir J. Hawley's Fugitive	(F. Butler)	1	
Lord W. Powlett's c by Montreal, dam by Dr. Syntax		2	
Second Class, £50.			
Mr. John Day's The Hero	(S. Day)	1	
Lord George Bentinck's b Terrier		0	
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.			
Lord Exeter's f by Belram, out of Manto, 4 yrs	(Mann)	1	
Lord Orford's bl c by Clearwell, out of Fidelity, 2 yrs		2	
Post Match, 300 R. M., one to the post.—Duke of Bedford's c Prologue (H. Bell), beat Lord Glasgow's f by Bay Middleton, out of Impertinence.			
Fifty Pounds for three-year-olds, 7st. 7lb.; four, 8st. 7lb.; five, six, and aged, 8st. 12lb.			
Mr. Cooper's Event, 3 yrs	(Crouch)	1	
Lord Verulam's Maynooth, 3 yrs		2	
Match, 500, last mile of B.C.—Mr. Clifton's Nottingham (Capt. R. Peel) beat Capt. Campbell's Cressus (Owner).			

TUESDAY.

The Royal Stakes, of 200 sovs each, 120 ft, and 25 only, if declared.			
Mr. Phillimore's f Lady Anna	(Sly)	1	
Duke of Bedford's c Leopard		2	
The Cesarewitch Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added by the Grand Duke of Cambridge; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes.			
Mr. Watts's The Baron, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb (including 10lb extra)	(Nat)	1	
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 5 yrs, 6st 13lb		2	
Mr. Drinkald's Vol-au-Vent, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb		3	
Twenty-seven started. Won very easy, by a length.			
Match, 200, h ft. R.M.—Duke of Bedford's Oakley (Robinson) beat Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob.			
The Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft.			
Lord E. Russell's b c Sting	(H. Bell)	1	
Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice		2	
Match, 500, h ft. D.L.—Mr. W. Scott's b Cataract (W. Scott) beat Mr. Osbaldeston's ch f Sorella.			

WEDNESDAY.

The racing to-day commenced, at half-past two, with a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.			
Mr. Greville's Deer Chase, 3 yrs	(Pettit)	1	
Mr. Steer's Caroline, 3 yrs	(Chapple)	2	
Match, 200, 50 R. M., 8st 7lb each. First half of Ab. M.—Lord Exeter's Celia (Munn) beat Lord W. Powlett's Espoir (Bartholomew).			
The Outland Stakes of 30 sovs each.			
Lord Exeter's Jet, 3 yrs, 4st 11lb	(J. Sharp)	1	
Mr. Melkham's Trueboy, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb	(Hutchinson)	2	
The Town Plate of £50.			
Mr. R. J. Shafto's Metal, 3 yrs	(Brown)	1	
Mr. Mostyn's bl f Stream, 3 yrs	(Dudo)	2	
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each.			
Duke of Bedford's Prologue, 7st 10lb	(Whitehouse)	1	
Lord Eglington's Vaudeville, 7st 12lb	(Nat)	2	

THURSDAY.

Match, 200 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C. Mr. Greville's Motilla (Nat) beat Lord Glasgow's f by Velociped out of Miss Whip (Holmes). Won easily by a length.			
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.			
Lord Exeter's f by Belram out of Manto, 4 yrs	(Mann)	1	
Sir J. Hawley's Comrade, 3 yrs	(F. Butler)	2	
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.			
Duke of Rutland's c by Slane out of Voluptuary	(Robinson)	1	
Mr. Shelly's Chandelier	(W. Abdale)	2	
Match, 200, h ft.—Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob beat Lord Mil-town's Duc-an-Durras.			
Handicap Plate of £100.			
Mr. Onslow's Ruff, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb		1	
Fair Charlotte, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb		2	
The Bretby Stakes of 100 sovs each.			
Duke of Richmond's ch f Cuckoo		1	
Mr. Greville's Polka		2	
Match, 50, h ft, Ab. M.—Mr. J. Day's Minus, 9st 0lb (Wakefield), beat Mr. Brown's Moombea, 7st 11lb, by two lengths.			

FRIDAY.

Match, 150 sovs, T.Y.C.			
Cobweb		1	
Comrade		2	
Handicap, 20 sovs, T.Y.C.			
African		1	
Khorassan		2	
Handicap, 15 sovs.			
Astern		1	
Paultons		2	

LATEST BETTING.

5 to 2 agst The Baron	11 to 1 agst Alarum	20 to 1 agst Lady Wildair
	Nothing else mentioned.	
	DEBTS.	
	17 to 1 agst Broc.	

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL PAGE.

Benjamin William Page, the junior Admiral of the Blue, entered the navy in November, 1778: he was Midshipman on board the *Superb* in the actions with M. de Suffrein, and was there twice wounded. He rose to the rank of Post-Captain in 1796, and, during the remainder of the late war, he continued in active service, and was employed on many important occasions. It was Captain Page who, on the surrender of Cairo, was sent to take the thirteen thousand French troops and followers from Egypt to France. In 1804, while commanding the *Terpsichore*, Captain Page captured two French vessels, the *General de Cuen* and *Très Uni*. In 1805 he received five hundred guineas, with official thanks, from the Court of Directors, for the care and gallantry he had shown in the convoy of their vessels to and from India. Captain Page was promoted to flag rank in 1819, was made a Vice-Admiral in 1830, and an Admiral in 1841. This distinguished officer died at Ipswich, on Friday, the 3rd inst., at a very advanced age.

SIR WILLIAM WELLER PEPPYS, BART.

Sir William Weller Pepys was born on the 4th of May, 1778. He was the eldest son of William Weller Pepys, a Master in Chancery, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. William Weller, the father, was created a Baronet on the 23rd of June, 1801; and dying the 2nd of June, 1825, was succeeded by Sir William, whose death has just occurred. This gentleman never married, and, in consequence of his demise, which took place on the 5th instant, at Tandridge Park, Godstone, the title is inherited by his next brother, the ex-Chancellor and eminent lawyer, Lord Cottenham. A third brother, the Right Rev. Henry Pepys, D.D., is the present Bishop of Worcester.

The family of Pepys, frequently so distinguished by the ability and high advancement of some of its members, is of ancient and honourable descent. It was originally seated at Disce, in Norfolk, and is represented to have settled at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, early in the sixteenth century. Its pedigree has since continued uninterruptedly down to the present time, and among those who have adorned the lineage, we may mention Richard Pepys, Chief Justice of Ireland in 1664; Samuel Pepys, Secretary of the Admiralty in the time of Charles II. and James II., and author of the celebrated Diary; Sir Lucas Pepys, physician to George III.; and also those others we have spoken of above, who, still more recently, have enhanced the reputation of their house.

SIR CHARLES D'OYLEY, BART.

Sir Charles D'Oyley was the representative of one of the most ancient families in England, and of the oldest baronetcies, the title having been given, on the Restoration of Charles II., to his ancestor, Sir William D'Oyley, a staunch and zealous cavalier. Sir Charles was son of Sir John Hadley, the sixth Baronet (the intimate friend of Warren Hastings, and M.P. for Ipswich during his trial), by his wife, Diana, daughter of George Rochefort, Esq., relict of William Cotes, Esq., of Calcutta, and niece of the first Earl of Belvidere, a title now extinct. Sir Charles was born in 1781, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1818: he married first Marian, the third daughter of William Green, Esq., of Keyhaven, in Hampshire, and secondly Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Major Ross, of the Royal Artillery, and niece of the Countess of Loudoun.

Sir Charles D'Oyley was well known for his activity and energy in the civil service of the East India Company: he was on the Bengal establishment, and was Senior Merchant and Senior Member of the Board of Customs at Calcutta. The worthy Baron t died on the 21st ultimo, at Adenza, near Leghorn, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir John Hadley D'Oyley, the eighth Baronet.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Oct. 10.

In a Convocation held this day, the Rev. Robert Poole, M.A., of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*.

In a Congregation held at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—The Rev. George Mountjoy Webster, formerly Fellow of St. John's College.

Masters of Arts.—The Rev. Launcelot Capel Bathurst, Trinity; Francis Henry Laing, Wadham.

Bachelors of Arts.—Simon Sturges, Magdalen Hall, Grand Compounder; William Wright, Gilbert Cooper, Magdalen Hall; William Harvey, Brasenose.

October 14.

This morning the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the new church in St. Ebbe's, in this city, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is built in the early English style of architecture, and consists of a nave, two aisles, and a small chancel, and a gallery facing the altar. There are 300 sittings, all open. The Bishop was attended by Dr. Phillimore (Chancellor of the Diocese), Rev. Dr. Symons (Vice-Chancellor of the University), Archdeacon Clarke, Dr. Plumtree (Master of University), Dr. Jeune (Master of Pembroke College), Dr. Cardwell (Principal of St. Alban's Hall); 16 of the parochial clergy, habited in their surplices, and about 20 other clergymen. The incumbent, the Rev. J. West, read the prayers. The Bishop and Archdeacon Clarke officiated at the altar. The church was crowded, and about £60 was collected during the reading of the offertory sentences. The sacrament was afterwards administered to about 100 persons.

Oct. 16.

In a congregation held this day the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Civil Law by Commutation.—The Rev. J. P. Parkinson, late Fellow of Magdalen College.

Masters of Arts.—The Rev. H. Cotton, Christ Church. The Rev. J. F. Morgan, Worcester.

Bachelors of Arts.—L. R. Hamilton, Christ Church, Grand Compounder. W. L. Gronow, Christ Church. Thomas Arnold, Scholar of University.

In the same congregation the Rev. S. J. Rigaud, M.A., late fellow and now tutor of Exeter College, was nominated a public examiner in *Disciplina Mathematicis et Physicis*, in the room of Professor Donkin, resigned.

CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 11.

At a Congregation just held, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—George Alexander Magrath Little, Christ's College; Charles William Cahusac, St. John's College; John Twisday, St. John's College; Henry Walker, Sidney College.

Bachelors of Arts.—George Joseph Lyons, Trinity College; Glanville Henry Rolls, Sidney College; Alexander Woodd, Emmanuel College.

Ad Eundem.—William Cater Randolph, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford.

Lord Byron's Statue.—Thorwaldsen's beautiful work has arrived at Trinity, and will be put up in the College Library very shortly.

October 14.

THE CAPUT.—The following gentlemen have just been appointed for the ensuing year:—

Vice-Chancellor.—The Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney College.

Divinity.—The Rev. William Hodgson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College.

Law.—J. W. Geldart, LL.D., Trinity Hall.

Physic.—William Clark, M.D., Trinity College.

Senior Non-Regent.—Rev. W. N. Griffin, M.A., St. John's College.

Senior Regent.—Rev. W. T. Kingsley, M.A., Sidney College.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Bachelors of Arts, 1845—First Division.—P. E. Barnes, University; J. C. Bompas, Bristol; W. A. Bulbeck, St. Gregory's, Downside; R. Clark, University; R. D. Darbishire, Manchester; J. C. F. S. Day, St. Gregory's, Downside; T. Fison, University; A. Gamman, Spring-hill; M. A. Garvey, Highbury; R. Garvey, Highbury; J. G. Gayer, University; R. Hall, Stepney; R. H. Hutton, University; A. Kehoe, Carlow; W. D. Knowles, Spring-hill; G. Lambert, Stonyhurst; J. M'Cann, Stonyhurst; A. M'Laren, Stepney; A. L. Meason, Stonyhurst; G. Nicholson, Highbury; M. W. P. O'Reilly, St. Othbert's, Ushaw; W. H. O'Sullivan, St. Gregory's, Downside; A. J. Payne, King's; W. Roberts, Highbury; T. B. Sainsbury, Highbury; T. Selby, Stonyhurst; C. Somerton, University; J. A. S. Sencer, University; H. Vignon, St. Gregory's, Downside



SPANISH COSTUMES.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

Our first Illustration shows the ordinary male costume of Spain, which bears out the observation of the very ingenious and observant author of the *Handbook of Spain*—that the Spaniards, as a people, are remarkably well dressed. He continues: "The lower orders retain their peculiar and picturesque costume; the better classes imitate the dress of an English gentleman, and come nearer to our ideas of that character than do most other foreigners. Their sedate port gives that repose and quiet which is wanting to our mercurial neighbours. A genuine Spaniard is well dressed, and he knows it; but he is not always thinking about his coat, nor bewildered by his finery. The prevailing use of black, and of cloaks, is diametrically opposed to the rainbow tints of Parisian coxcombs. The Spaniard is proud of himself, not vain of his coat; he is cleanly in his person, consistent in his apparel; there is less of the 'diamond pins in dirty shirts,' as Walter Scott said of certain continental exquisites. Not that the genus dandy does not exist in Spain, but it is an exotic when in a coat. The real dandy is the *majo* in his half-Moorish jacket. The Andalusian dandies were called *paquetes*, because they used to import the last correct things from England by the packet-boat. Such are the changes, the ups and downs, of coats and countries. Now, the Spaniards look to us for models, while our ancestors thought nothing came up to

The refined traveller from Spain,
A man in all the world's new fashions planted."

The scene sketched by our artist shows a party riding to market, others walking; together with a glimpse of the peasantry, the horses,

mules, and the waggon of the country. The cloak and the jacket are the main articles of their dress; still they must be sought in the country; for, according to the *Handbook of Spain*, "nationality in manners and costume, as far as the gentry are concerned, will soon be only to be stumbled upon in out-of-the-way inland towns, which have escaped the *nuevo progreso* and a diligence; but the humbler Spaniards have never left off their cloaks and jackets." Again, "the Spaniards live in jackets, and are still the '*tunicatus propellus*' of Europe. Augustus Cæsar, who, according to Suetonius, was chilly, wore as many as Hamlet's Grave-digger does waistcoats. Ferdinand VII., the week before his death, gave a farewell audience to a foreign Minister in a jacket; he died in harness, and, like him and Cæsar, Spaniards, when in the bosom of their families, seldom wear any other dress."

The *capa*, or cloak, is shaped in a peculiar manner, and is rounded at the bottom. The circumference of the real and correct thing is seven yards, all but three and a half inches. As cloaks, like coats, are cut according to a man's cloth, a scanty *capa* does not indicate affluence, or even respectability. The ample folds and graceful drapery give breadth, and throw an air of stately decency—nay, dignity—over the wearer. It not only conceals tatters and nakedness, but appears to us to invest the pauper with the abstract classicality of an ancient peripatetic philosopher, since we never see this costume of Solons and Cæsars, except in the British Museum and Chantry's contracts. The *capa* fits its wearer

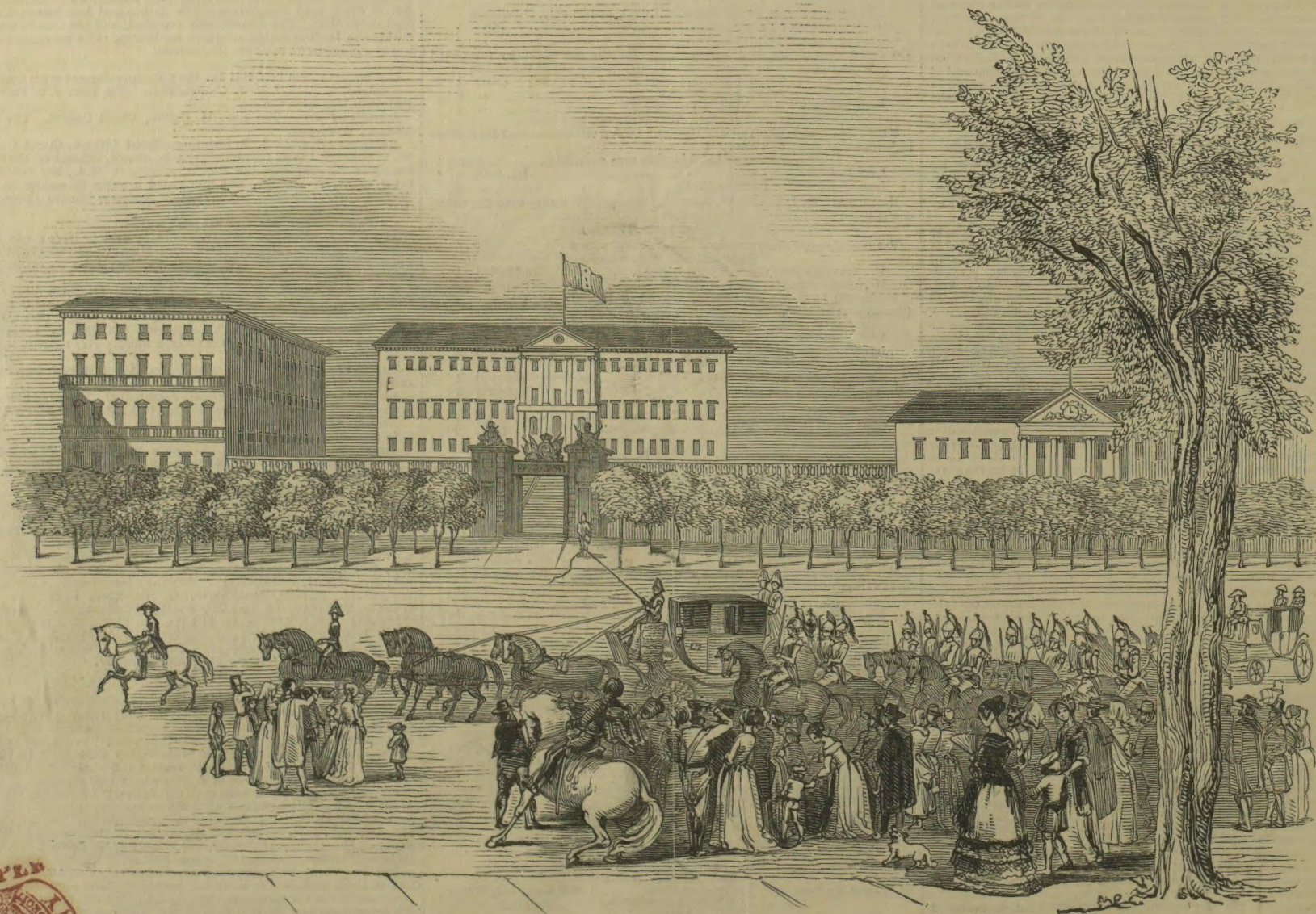
RETURNING FROM MARKET.

admirably. it favours habits of inactivity, prevents the over zealous arms and elbows from doing anything, conceals a knife and rags, and, when muffled around, offers a disguise for intrigues and robbery.—*Handbook of Spain*.

Now we shift to Madrid. The second scene shows the Queen of Spain passing through the street of Alcala, just as her youthful Majesty does twice or thrice a day. The equipage, guard, &c., are well appointed. The large square building, conspicuous in the centre, is the palace *La Buena Vista*, which was built towards the close of the last century, by the extravagant Duchess of Alva. It was bought by the Madrid Municipality, and given by them to Godoy, then in the height of power. Confiscated in 1808, it was next made the military *Museo*, in which specimens of curious artillery and models of fortresses were placed. These, when Espartero was Regent, and lived here, were removed to the *Buen Retiro*, and they, probably, will be brought back again. The noble mansion contains a magnificent suite of rooms, and, in 1844, the Turkish Ambassador, Fuad Effendi, was lodged here.

Opposite this Palace is the residence of the English Embassy, in which, says the *Handbook of Spain*, a more sustained and splendid hospitality has been shown than in any ten houses of any of the grandees.

We take this opportunity of acknowledging our frequent obligations to Mr. Ford's valuable *Handbook* just quoted; it is, unquestionably, one of the completest works of its class ever produced.



MADRID.—THE QUEEN PASSING LA BUENA VISTA, IN LA ALCALA.



OUT OF TOWN.

MICHAELMAS IN MAYFAIR.

I am afraid this great lubber will prove a Cockney.—*Twelfth Night.*

The Lammas floods had borne away to the sea, and eke beyond it, the last of the Orientals: the City was a solemn solitude—albeit, here, and there a streak of social twilight lingered in the West. Thus was it until the autumnal equinox set in—that sure winnow of the harvest of mankind, whose garner is in the parish of St. James, Westminster. So omnipotent, indeed, is the monsoon of fashion, that it sweeps all—both grain and husks—before it; so resistless—to borrow an example from immortal Will—

That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good and bad find no partition.

Certes, thus had it come to pass; and the sojourner in Mayfair on the 29th of September last—after a bootless search in quest of “the other man in town,” to help him break his monk-like fast—was fain rise from the relics of his classic bird, without being able to test the whole truth of the axiom which avers that a goose, as a meal, is “too much for one, and not enough for two.” All—all—were off—gone—departed; not a soul, blessed or otherwise, remained; nothing human or inhuman participated in the grim loneliness of Grosvenor-square with him, who, sole monarch of its causeways, sought to compose, by means of philosophy and a cigar, the uneasy elements of his spirit—and his Michaelmas dinner. Reader! hast ever seen Pompeii? If not (for not for the Czar’s fortunes would we deem thee capable of having experience of the fact), there is no effort of the most diseased imagination can assist thee rightly in figuring to thyself the stark desolation of a West-end square, what time Dian appeareth in shape of the harvest moon. . . .

In the “Book of the Boudoir,” Lady Morgan relates that, being upon her travels, and about to descend the crater of Vesuvius, or some such volcanic exploit—in a chasm of the lava, she found herself irretrievably in contact with a Mrs. —somebody from London, who, politely proffering the *pas*, said, “After you, my Lady.” The case of Pliny the Elder, and other incidents of history had in account—this was severe—quite sufficient to deter any one of moderate nerves from venturing upon Italy; and the personal sufferings we had ourself undergone at the hands and tongues of our countrymen on the Rhine, “taboo’d” Germany for the nonce. Still, to tarry in town, was a defying of the Coroner to the death. What was to be done?

There was a time when it was conditional manslaughter for any one, with a soul above buttons, to be detected in “souping twice,” or perpetrating ale or stout with his stilton—called by the words of the statute against the case made and provided—“malting his cheese.”

But Brummel’s dished, and other beaus are diddled,
And Fashion’s sybil-verse hath been unriddled.

Aye, by’re Lady! most rudely rendered into the vernacular by the biographer of the autocrat of the dandies—one Mr. Jesse—who severed, by the unkindest cut of all, the Gordian knot of beau-ocracy. We live in days—inay their glory and their grace never be less!—when every citizen of life is at liberty to pursue or shape his own path—so that it



interferes not with his neighbour’s landmark. Who does not remember—haply as the lullaby of his own infancy—the quaint refrain:—

The King was in the parlour, counting out his money;
The Queen was in the kitchen, eating bread and honey:

a nursery rhyme, scarce meant for the belief of extreme childhood. Yet we, ourself, not many weeks since, saw the greatest Queen that ever ruled the earth regaling herself in very nearly as primitive a manner.

Peradventure it was thus musing, that, on the morrow following the melancholy Michaelmas aforesaid, we called to a youth got up in the mixed styles of Jack Sheppard and Jim Robinson, suspended—semi-supine—at the rear of a Hansom’s cab—“Fresh Wharf, London-bridge.” The good and evil of life, says the moralist, may only be rightly understood by comparison: unless a man has been three hours doing two miles in a drosky, he can never know the real blessing of the cab called “Hansom.” The scene of our nightly ramble intimated that our abode is in the west: people rarely wander far a-field to burn the contemplative incense, and meditate. It was, then, fleeing from suicide—or Michaelmas in May Fair (which is the same thing)—that we were dragged at the heels of a gigantic thorough-bred, which had reached the last scene but one of “the high-mettled racer”—literally for dear life—and deposited with incredible skill and speed upon the margin of the Thames, where it escapes from London-bridge. The case was desperate—but one remedy or steamer was at hand: not an instant was allowed for reflection. The fatal bell had tolled its last summons; “Now, Sir, we’re off!” shouted a son of Neptune, in drab trousers and a white hat—we passed a green and white bulwark—and all was over. Through the Pool, despite obstacles thick as leaves in Valambrosa, fast and furious we held on. With wondrous ease the bark won its way. Truly were the words of the poet fulfilled—“*Facilis descensus Averni*”—we had no difficulty in running down from Grosvenor-square—to Gravesend. . . .

It was not yet noon, when we cleared Greenwich and launched boldly into Blackwall Reach. The sun, happy to find itself free of Billingsgate and emancipated from Wapping, shone out in its best autumnal humour; and the fresh, crisp air was better than all the cordials in the world for making the heart glad. Our boat, too, glanced like a meteor—indeed we think it was the *Meteor*—over the shining waters; and if it had only been the Neva or the Niger, instead of the Thames, all might have been well. That it was not so, is inferred: but where shall the blame rest? With the men and matrons, the lads and lasses of active gastric—who, abandoning the day, plunged into the reeking cabin, boiled beef, and bottled beer? or with those fishers of men, who baited the whole shell of the vessel as one trap for their kind, with savoury solicitations, more than the soul of cockney could withstand? We repeat it, on the Niger, with the prospect of six ounces of junk for dinner, these people might, could, would have thought of other prospects; but as-ailed as to all their savoury senses at once—as to their eyes, with hecatombs of sirloins, lobsters, hams, and chickens—as to their ears, with *feux de joie* of corks—as to their noses, with odours such as never breathed from the shores of spicy Araby—is it any wonder that, turning their backs upon Phoebus Apollo, they sought the shade, and such creature comforts as suited their exigencies and their exchequers? Would Zeno or the pick of his school have done otherwise, under similar circumstances?

Some such thought as this busied us as, looking round the deserted deck, we desisted to starboard of the notice which required passengers “not to speak to the man at the wheel” an individual that, with ourself, still occupied it. He sat on the dais appropriated for the use of the steersman. We have ever been of opinion that “the proper study of mankind is man:” indeed our chief delight is to speculate in the natural and domestic history of our species. A brief contemplation of the



LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—NEW COVENTRY STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

specimen before us brought conviction that it belonged to the class of metropolitan fancy dealers. He wore his hands as one accustomed to treat delicate *matériel*; his very look and bearing had taken the complexion of his merchandise. Could he be a French milliner? As the idea arose, the apparition of a sea-boy, unfurling the to’gallant-sail of an outward-bound Indianan, caught his eye; and he soliloquised something about “dangerous,” preceded by a word which, if not “very,” sounded considerably like it. “A Cockney,” we mused; “a solitary Cockney—the most lonely of all the ruminants! What a charity it would be to bid him good day: how full of misery his mien: surely he is going to drown himself—or join his family in the country.” . . . It is easier said than done that speaking the first word, however: it’s as difficult for John Bull to do as for Jack Frenchman to avoid. We therefore took a few preliminary turns from the stern-sheets to the funnel, just to put us in wind; and halting, accidentally, as it were, in front of our man, made some remarks touching the atmospherical economy. The person thus bespoke looked up and muttered, “It threatened to be a fine day”—correcting himself slowly that “it promised to be fair weather.” Now it took us no roundabout way to arrive at the conclusion that the Solitary Cockney desired rain rather than sunshine—something quite eccentric, almost amphibious indeed, in one out for a holiday. What could it mean? Here was a study for the social zoologist; so we tried him again.

“Fast boat, this, sir,” we observed.
“Not fast enough, it seems;” he rejoined, “they’re going to have a railway next season: the year after, I suppose, they’ll fly. Them as can’t content themselves with London, the devil send ‘em wings; that’s the best wish I have for such geese.”

“Fond of town?”—we put interrogatively—“business bringing you

down the river?” At this moment the Steward happening to pass, we desired him to fetch a bottle of soda-water, for the grief (and a trifle we did to alleviate it) of the preceding night had left us thirsty. “And me one, too;” said the Solitary Cockney, adding, *sotto voce*, “and just squeeze a thimble-full of brandy into it.” O! that men should not put a thief into their mouths to steal away their *mauvaise honte*. The draught imbibed, our metropolitan melted into good fellowship, as the Arctic winter thaws into midsummer.

“Yes, sir;” he set off, of his own accord, “and, as I say to my wife, give me the back parlour of week-days, and the front drawing-room of a Sunday, and that’s all I want this side of Paradise. We live at No. 1958, Cheapside, sir, and if that aint the place for a look-out I should like to know where you’re to find it. Sixteen hundred ‘busses passes our door every twelve hours of daylight. But that won’t satisfy my family: I’ve a wife and two daughters, sir;—and they must go a bathing in the sea at Gravesend every summer. And if they’d be satisfied with going into the water, I would not complain, but they must go into company as well. They’ve sent for me to escort them to-night to a gala at the Rosherville Gardens. I’d as lieve take poison, that I would.”

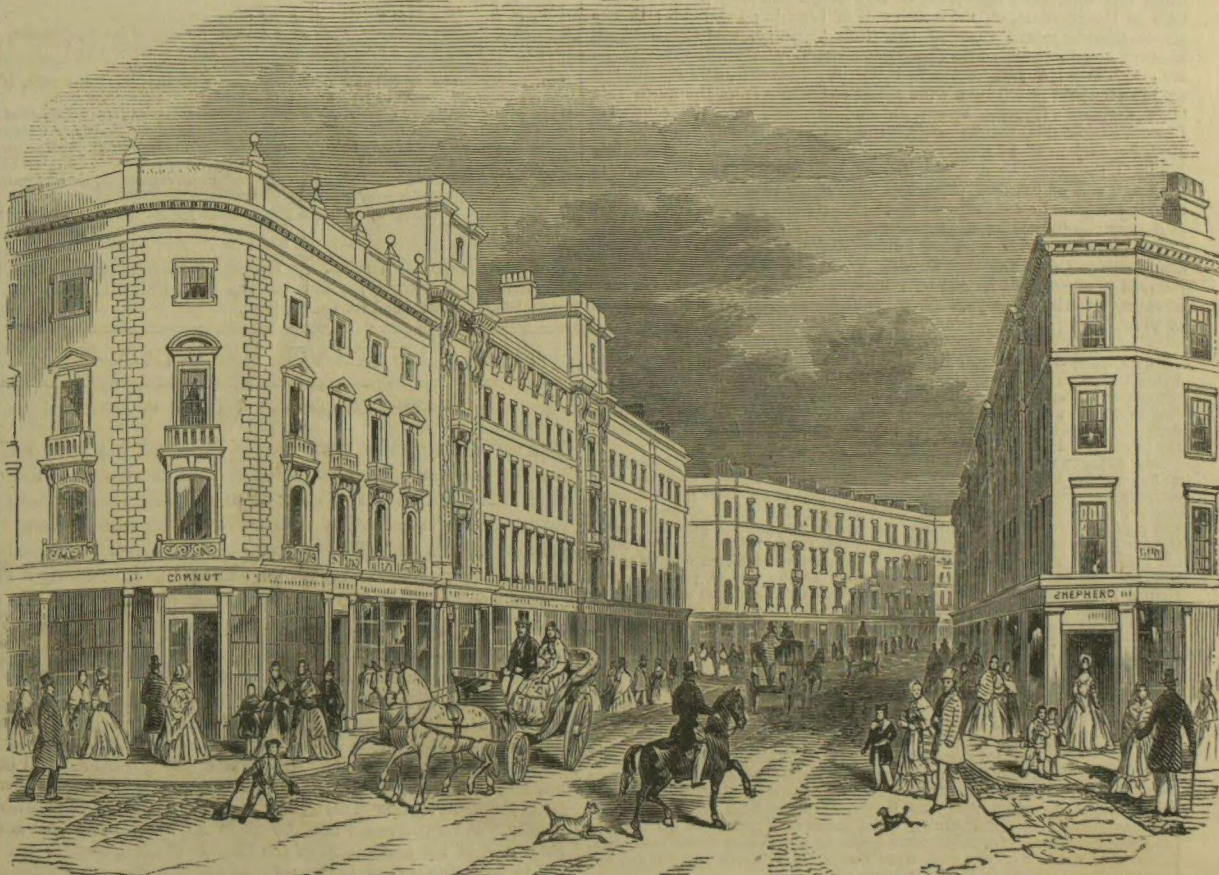
“Is the place so very bad that you have so great a dislike to it?” we inquired.

“Only try it,” said the Cheapsider, with a grimace with the colic in it, “only try it; I should like to catch you at it, that’s all.”

“That you shall, my friend,” we cried; “that you shall; it’s the very thing of all others we should like best—a rural *fête*.”

“Oh! very rural,” he exclaimed, “mighty rural: well, any how, the next best thing to a good soaking rain will be to see you swallowing Baron Nathan.”

Truth compels us to state that the sea-board of Gravesend is not at-



LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—CRANBOURNE STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tractive: it looks like a piece cut off Rotherithe, and floated down to where you find it stuck. Compared with Kemp-town, too, the architecture disappoints you, and the general air of the place is more confined. Its principal productions are shrimps, hot water—for those who bring their own tea—and music, which may be had gratis, at the bazaar of one Tully, every day during the season, from sunrise to sunset. Here tables d'hôte are in great plenty, at eightpence a stomach; and the prominent characteristics are the absence of restraint in the intercourse between the visitors; and that both sexes take the air in cream-coloured shoes. We landed in a sort of colossal ball-room, and dined off a service of silver in a kind of amphibious verandah, overshooting the river, which resembled a cross between a wooden summer-house, and a canal boat. Nevertheless, we dined well: nothing could exceed the way in which they fried our flounders, except the style in which they mulled our claret.

Having fed, we sallied forth—to play. The moon was bright in her crescent, and let them say this and that about the bowers of the Hesperides, our word for it, Dian never bent bow over a more picturesque spot than the Rosherville Gardens of Gravesend. Aye! aye! Fashion, curl your lip over your eyebrows, an' you will, but a fact's a fact for a' that. This was said as we stood upon the terrace. We would be spared a visit to the saloon, but doth not our bon camarado, the Solitary Cockney, await us? We crossed the threshold—and there, among three thousand of his genus, he stood. He introduced us to his consort, and his daughters—Mrs. Smith and the Misses Smith (we were prepared for as much), and then, at their instance, we turned to the affairs on hand. In the middle of this mortal crowd, was a couple in the semblance of a dance: the lady being to the gentleman in the degree of a duodecimo to a quarto, which was about his rate, taking the folio to be the standard of the species. First, they slipped into the "Minuet de la Cour;" then they slid into the "Cellarius," and wound up with the "Polka" and "Valse a deux Temps." This was the Master of the Ceremonies—the Baron of my friend's denunciation—and his daughter. We are not fastidious, so, in answer to "what we thought of it?" replied, it was something out of the common at all events. This ended, a general charge ensued to secure places for "The Caledonians;" and the two younger Smiths—a brace of very comely girls, that's the truth—glanced at us with Terpsichorean yearnings, which we would not see. In this dilemma, an adjournment to Tully's was moved, on the principle that a little quiet flirting was better than looking on while others agitated it before their eyes. Thither we went.

The object at that place is the listening to music, vocal and instrumental, and observing the manoeuvres of a chorus of virgins, clad in sober-coloured robes, the better to set off, probably, the rest of their *mise en scene*. These damsels never ceased to solicit all comers to "try their fortune" with them; an invitation, it is but fair to say, a good many were availing themselves of. When one is at Rome, one naturally does according to the practice there; and in a short space of time we found ourselves following in the footsteps of the nymphs aforesaid, the younger of the sisters twain being the target of our attack.

She bore it like a Spartan of Thermopylae. Things grew critical; and we began to wish ourself at home with our customary cigar, when the old sinner of Cheapness whispered in his spouse's ear; and, the minute after, she turned inhumanly upon us, and asked us home to supper. This was too bad.

"Madam," we said, "there is but one thing in nature ever induces us to eat supper, and that is a Brighton prawn; should it ever be our fortune to meet there—"

"La! how odd, Ma," cried the unsophisticated maid of Cheap, "that Pa should have promised to take us to Brighton: suppose we should be there when the gentleman is. I wonder when he is going?"

"Next week," we said, emphatically; "by the express train on Monday next."

"Then we'll go, too; that's what we will," ejaculated Mrs. Smith, in a tone that sounded as like the language of the Medes and Persians as any modern form of speech we had ever heard.

It was a cruel revenge. We turned to look at our victim; and there, like a statue of ice, he sat glaring on us with lack lustre eyes. It was too much for our feelings. We rose, and, bowing to the ladies, shook the marble hand of the fancy-dealer. "Good night, Mr. Smith," we said, "good night; we'll meet at Philippi."

"At Brighton, you mean"—in words that seemed to issue from a sepulchre—answered the SOLITARY COCKNEY.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.

Upwards of twenty years since, the plan of opening a street in a line with Coventry-street, across Leicester-square, by Cranbourne-street, was much talked of; but, the project experienced all sorts of vexatious delays, and it has only just been executed.

The commencement of this new line is named "New Coventry-street," and, as our engraving shows, consists, on one side, of a pile of highly embellished houses, from the designs of Mr. Charles Mayhew. The upper portion is profusely embellished in a sort of *cinque-cento* taste, and the effect is certainly imposing. The width of the street is 60 feet.

The companion illustration shows the new line from the corresponding corner of Leicester-square, and is named "Cranbourne-street." The houses have been built from the designs of Mr. Herbert, of Pimlico; Messrs. Archbutt and Co.; and Messrs. Burton and Dent. It is, altogether, a meritorious specimen of street architecture. The width is 54 feet.

We understand that the Improvement Commissioners intend to continue this line, from the corner of Bow-street obliquely across Drury-lane to Carey-street, on the south side of Lincoln's-inn-fields; thence across Chancery-lane through the Rolls property, midway between Holborn and Fleet-street, to Farringdon-street, and passing under an arch to the wide part of the Old Bailey. This valuable opening is again to be intersected by a wide street extending from the north side of St. Clement's Church, known as Pickett-place, into the centre of Lincoln's-inn-fields, across which the street will go directly into Holborn, to join Red Lion-street, and thence direct to the Foundling Hospital, thus opening a noble avenue long wanted from the north to the south side of London. There is also every reason to believe that the long-required establishment of the courts of law in a central part of the metropolis will be accomplished.

The plans will be carried out by Mr. Barry, the celebrated architect, and, combined with the new streets, north and south, east and west, referred to above, will indeed be a boon to the public, as well as a vast advantage to the metropolis in a healthful as well as a moral point of view.

NEW COMET.—Mr. Charles Miller, of Great Wakering, Essex, writes to the *Essex Herald* to the effect, that a comet is now visible to the naked eye, in the constellation Cancer, and that the best time for seeing it is from two to four in the morning; at the former hour it will be found due east, about 30 degs. above the horizon, and about 11 degs. to the left of and a little below the bright star Pollux in Gemini.

THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF MADAME HENGLER.—On Saturday evening an inquest was held on Mrs. Sarah Field, otherwise Madame Hengler, who came by her death in consequence of an explosion at Jones's fireworks manufactory, in the Westminster-road, on Thursday (last week). The evidence was confirmatory of the account of the accident which we gave last week, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." A correspondent of the *Advertiser* notices a very curious prophecy connected with Madame Hengler. He says, "The melancholy close of the life of poor Madame Hengler, the celebrated fire-work maker to Vauxhall, who was unfortunately burnt to death last week, at her residence in Lambeth, by an explosion of her own pyrotechnicals, brings to my recollection an ode, addressed to this lady by that inimitable comic writer, Thomas Hood, Esq., which, alas! but too aptly concludes with the following prophetic lines:—

"Long may thy starry brow enjoy its rays;
May no untimely blow its doom forestall;
But when old age prepares the friendly pall,
When the last spark of all thy sparks decays,
Then die, lamented by good people all,
Like Goldsmith's Madame Blaize!"

"The lyric poem from which this extract is taken is published in 'Hood's Own,' p. 197, with a fancy portrait of Madame Hengler."

The latest accounts from the Romagna state that tranquillity has been completely restored at Rimini. The insurgents had taken the route to Borgosano-Sepulchro, in order to reach Leghorn, where they hoped to embark. In Tuscany, a party of 100 men were forced to lay down their arms, and they have been sent to Rocca St. Casiano.

We learn from Venice, October 3, that the three Austrian vessels of war, which were sent to the coast of Romagna on the news of the affair of Rimini, had returned to Venice, their presence on the coast having been rendered unnecessary by the restoration of tranquillity. The Queen of Greece was to remain at Venice until the 26th inst.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 19.—22nd after Trinity. Sir T. Brown died, 1682.
MONDAY, 20.—Sir C. Wren born, 1632. George I. crowned, 1714.
TUESDAY, 21.—Smollett died, 1771. Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Sir C. Shovel wrecked, 1757. Lord Holland died, 1840.
THURSDAY, 23.—Athanasius' Creed comp., 340. W. Prynn died, 1669.
FRIDAY, 24.—Twilight ends, 6h. 44m. Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.
SATURDAY, 25.—St. Crispin. Battle of Agincourt, 1415. Hogarth d., 1764.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, for the Week ending October 25.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	4 40 4 58 5 16 5 36 5 56 6 18 6 43 7 7 7 42 8 20 8 59 9 38				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "W. R." Tavistock.—We shall be glad to receive the sketches.
"Neogamist," Swansea.—Certainly.
"Anchorage" may purchase ensigns (flags) at Messrs. Edgington's, Tooley-street, Southwark. The drawing referred to by our Correspondent, in No. 179, is by a first-rate marine painter.
"A Subscriber," Glasgow.—We have not room to insert the *Lays of the Marylebone Cricket Club* in our journal. They may be purchased at Lord's Ground, and are to be found in nearly all recent works on cricket.
"A Constant Reader," at Ryde, inquires whether the huge serpent with claws on dragon china does not indicate the great tempter?
"J. P." Ruthin.—Five volumes of Mr. D. F. Campbell's translation of M. Thiers's last work are already published by Mr. Colburn.
"A. Z."—If we remember rightly, Lord Macartney, on his mission to China, was not admitted into the presence of the Emperor; but we have not Staunton's work at hand.
"Clericus."—Newman's work on English ferns is highly recommended. Mr. Beard, King William-street, City, charges one guinea for a fine Daguerreotype portrait.
"A Young Conchologist."—Barrow's "Conchology" is a work of standard merit.
"Gratus Beneficus."—The new composition for copying brasses is sold by Mr. Bell, bookseller, Fleet-street.
"An Invalid."—Next week.
"C. F."—We do not recommend the investment.
"E. H."—Kingstown.—The Muggletonians were a religious sect which arose in England about 1657. They were named from their leader, Ludovic Muggleton, a tailor, who, with his associate Reeves, asserted that they were the two last witnesses of God mentioned in the Revelations.
"Delta."—The "Etiquette of Dress" may be had, by order, of any bookseller, price 1s. Such information as our Correspondent seeks may usually be found in our article on the Money Market.
"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—Lotteries were suppressed by Act of Parliament in 1823.
"A Griffin."—Bombay is a celebrated horse market, where a high caste Arab frequently brings from £300 to £400. It is advisable to take out saddle-bags. Our Correspondent may consult with advantage Stocquer's Handbook of India.
"R. H." Winton.—The shareholders in a railway who have signed the deed will be the responsible parties.
"A Tourist," Liverpool, is recommended to provide himself with a passport from the Belgian Embassy.
"J. K." Stepney.—The sketches are left at our office for return.
"E. L. B."—We will inquire of Messrs. Samuda.
"A Constant Reader" and "A Lover of Music" are recommended to apply to the music publishers. We do not like to subject ourselves to the charge of puffing off any particular establishment.
"Jo. Har."—We gave an account of the origin of the new Reformation in Germany in our No. of September 20. Our Correspondent seems to labour under an error. The tenets of John Ronge are purely Protestant, and it is not at all "curious" that he should be popular in the land of the first Reformation. The Germans are not an "idle people," but much the reverse.
"A Briton."—The statement may seem incredible, but cruelties as great are of common occurrence in Russia; worse atrocities were perpetrated on the women of Poland, in the political persecutions, and on the Jews. Russia is not yet a part of the "civilised world," and all things are possible where power has no check.
"A. E. B."—See the explanation of the triple leg on the Manx halfpenny in No. 158 of our Journal, page 294.
"B. C. G." may, by application to a police magistrate, recover his goods seized for rent due by his landlord, provided his own rent has been duly paid.
"A Subscriber from the First," Birmingham.—Aird's "Self-Instructing French Grammar."
"An Author in Difficulties" should forward his manuscript to the publisher of the "New Monthly Magazine," 13, Great Marlborough-street.
"A Constant Subscriber" should address the publisher of the work, by Charlotte Elizabeth.
"Daphnis."—Advertisements inserted in magazines are subject to duty.
"C. C."—We cannot insert the plan of the Farringdon Railway Terminus project.
"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—The Princess' Theatre, in theatrical parlance, holds £300; but the receipts on Monday last were £330. The Haymarket Theatre will also hold £300.
"Rev. W. Q."—The Illustration of the Charity shall appear on the 8th of November.
"H. T. B."—We do not recommend the project.
"H. M. M." Oxford.—Not at present.
"H. B. L." Suffolk, is thanked, but we have not room for the Illustration.
"G. F. B." should forward the manuscript.
"A Subscriber."—Mr. Charles Mathews is verging on forty.
"E. W." Beaconsfield.—Declined.
"R. R." Lisburn, will be pleased to accept our best thanks; but the subject is not of sufficient importance for our artist.
"Blank." Liverpool.—"The Comic Almanack" will appear at the usual time. "The Illustrated New Testament" not until after Christmas.
"J. M. O'B." Tralee.—The Civil List, or sum for the maintenance of her Majesty's household, is £371,800 per annum; in which is included the Queen's privy purse, from £60,000 to £70,000 annually.
"Adolescents."—It is only customary to leave a card after a dinner-party; say, in a day or two.
"W. F. B."—We have not room for the Plan.
"F. H. L."—The anecdote of the aged man at Galway is too well known.
"J. H."—Kelly's work on Bookkeeping; the price is moderate.
"D. G." Kensington-square, should apply to the publishers.
"M. L. E."—We believe that The Chisholm is unmarried. His wife, if he were married, would be styled Mrs. Chisholm.
"Lucy W.—e."—The title of "The Chisholm" means to imply that the person who bears it is the chief and representative of the family of Chisholm. The present "Chisholm" is brother and heir of the late M.P. for Invernesshire.
"W. W. T."—Dwarkanauth Tagore, the Indian merchant, is, we understand, a Parsee, a worshipper of the sun.
INELIGIBLE.—"Lines by Miss B.;" "Lines by E. H.;" and "by *** Coleford."

THE EISTEDDFOB.—We shall next week give a full description of this interesting Meeting, with Illustrations from Sketches made by our Artists, who attended for the purpose.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1845.

The controversy about the Statue of Cromwell has been settled, but in a manner rather unexpected by both the parties to the dispute. The question was, whether he should have a place among the rulers of England? The reasons urged against it were both political and moral. The successful rebel, though he gained the regal power without the regal title, was held to have no right to be ranked among those who bore upon their brows "the round and top of sovereignty." As to his moral character, the argument for exclusion founded upon that was of less weight, since, if conduct was to decide the awarding of a niche, many Kings must be excluded whose lives were stained with crimes—if we have writ our annals true. On the other side, the advocates of a statue protested against the falsification of history which would be made by the omission. He ruled *de facto*—was one of our governors, and could not be passed over; and that, whatever was his conduct—how he gained and how he kept his ascendancy—had nothing to do with the matter. It now appears that he is to have a statue that it is to form part of the decoration of the Houses of Parliament; but it is not to be in the line of Kings; he is ranked only among the celebrities of the land, and shares the honour with Purcell, the composer, and Garrick, the player. The whole historical question is thus opened again, as the place of the statue was of the most importance. Nor is this all: two lists have been drawn up, one of

personages "unanimously" considered by the Committee as entitled to a statue: the other, of names on which the Committee was not unanimous, but decided by a majority of votes. Cromwell is in the second and doubtful list, classed evidently with military commanders—Wolfe, Abercrombie, and Moore—and placed, singularly enough, between Montrose and Monk! one, the celebrated general of Charles the First; and the other, the man who undid the whole work of the Protector and brought about the Restoration. This list, too, is not meant for a final one, but is stated to be rather a guide for another selection, so that there is a chance of Cromwell being, after all, entirely excluded. That this arrangement will settle the controversy—"Should Cromwell have a statue?"—cannot be expected; his place in our annals is surely higher than that of a musician, an actor, an engineer, and a surgeon—for John Hunter and Brindley also stand at his side. All these may be equalled; we have good composers, great surgeons and engineers, now; men like Cromwell can arise but once in a nation's history—and, whether their career is condemned or not, the spirit of truth, that should, at all events, inspire the selection of national monuments, ought to give them their proper importance. Two centuries should have sufficed to raise us above the partialities of the past; and the people who have repeatedly set aside the direct line of Royalty, and deposed or banished their Kings with a marked disregard of the claims of legitimacy, have but little right to feel shocked at seeing the figure of the stern plebeian between those of the two Charleses, whose fates he so greatly influenced, and whose reigns he so widely separated from each other.

THE Andover Union is destined to acquire the kind of fame that may be considered identical with notoriety. The late Master was defended, through thick and thin, by the Guardians, till defence was impossible, and then a dismissal was avoided by a resignation. He was succeeded by a protégé of the Commissioners, who now it seems have to be informed by the public press of the characters of their own officers. The person just appointed to the place of Master of the Andover workhouse, had previously gone through the same process at Oxford which made the situation at Andover vacant. Charges were made, a Commissioner's enquiry instituted, and probable censure or discharge avoided by the device of resignation. When the Commissioners were asked, through the press, how a person who evaded the consequences of an enquiry at one place, could be considered fit to fill the same office at another, they very coolly admit that one of their Assistant Commissioners, was sent down to Oxford some time ago to conduct an enquiry, but that the official report he forwarded to them, had never been looked at or examined from that day to this, and that had they been aware of the previous conduct and character of their newly appointed servant, they would not have sanctioned his nomination! Such a declaration was surely never before made by any body of public officers? What are they appointed and paid for, but to know precisely the things of which they so complacently confess their ignorance. Of what use are official reports if they are neither opened nor examined? It appears they did hear that the Master of Oxford Workhouse had resigned rather than wait the result of an investigation, and so they considered the business at an end, and never so much as examined the report of their own deputy to acquaint themselves with what was charged or proved against the individual inculpated. Under the Poor Law Commissioners, a resignation is taken as a sufficient atonement for any degree of misconduct in their underlings. We believe no such immunity or door of escape is given in any other department of the public service. In some of them the reins are held loosely enough—witness the Custom House frauds and the Exchequer bill forgeries; but the Government would not have dared to take the mere resignation of Mr. Beaumont Smith, as a receipt in full in discharge of all the liabilities of his peculations. A Custom House officer detected in malpractices would now in all probability be prosecuted, whether he resigned his post or not. The officer who by neglect should run his ship on shore, would not escape the consequences by giving up his command. An officer of the Poor Law Commissioners, if charged with misconduct, has only to resign his post, and he not only escapes all consequences, but is likely, from the ignorance and neglect of his superiors, to be appointed to another district! The disclosures of the first Andover enquiry, were a disgrace to the country; but the carelessness and indifference shown in the appointment made after that enquiry, is equally disgraceful to that system of administration under which such an egregious piece of mismanagement was possible.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, walked this morning across the Home Park to the Royal aviary; and visited the Queen's kennel on their return to the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Royal and Alice, took equestrian airing this morning, on their Shetland ponies, in the private plantations. Their Royal Highnesses were taken for a carriage drive this afternoon. Prince Alfred was also taken out for exercise in the Slopes. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Prince Consort, drove out for an airing this afternoon in the Great Park. The Equerry-in-Waiting was in attendance upon the Queen. The Royal dinner party, this evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Spaeth, and Lady Anne Maria Dawson. The military and her Majesty's private bands were in attendance.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—It is understood that her Majesty will pay her long expected visit to the Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, about the 11th or 12th of the ensuing month. Preparations for the visit have been making on a magnificent scale during the last few months. Thirty or forty German, Italian, and French artists have been engaged in embellishing the principal apartments in the ancient and noble mansion of Hatfield.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE AT BERLIN.—The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, are at Berlin. Several grand entertainments have been given to them by the King and the Princes.

THE DUKE OF TORLONIA.—The Duke of Torlonia, the celebrated capitalist, has arrived at Mivart's Hotel from Rome.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham has arrived in Grafton-street from Brougham Hall, where his Lordship has been entertaining a succession of visitors. The noble lord intends proceeding to his seat in the south of France.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the Hon. Adolphus Liddell and Miss Frederica Elizabeth Lane Fox was celebrated at Bramham, on Tuesday last. The bride was attended to the altar by Lady Dorothea Fitzwilliam, Miss Mary Vavasour, Miss Maria Lane Fox, Miss Laura Lane Fox, and Miss Lilly Lane Fox. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. Robert Liddell, who performed the ceremony, and by Mr. Henry Milner. The road leading to the church was thronged with villagers, who strewed flowers on the path as the bride and bridegroom passed. A splendid *déjeuner* was prepared by Mr. Lane Fox, to which a numerous company sat down, including the principal nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood.

THE HON. CAPTAIN LEICESTER.—We are gratified in being enabled to state that the Hon. Captain Leicester, of the Grenadier Guards, whose life was at one time despaired of, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, has been pronounced out of danger.

THE ANDOVER UNION.—The new master of the union, Mr. Price, who was appointed on the recommendation of the assistant-commissioner, Mr. Parker, has been dismissed. At a meeting of the guardians, held on Saturday, the clerk read a letter from the poor-law commissioners, in which they stated that they were not aware of the previous conduct and character of Price, or they would not have sanctioned his recommendation.

SUICIDE BY HANGING TO A GUN.—On Monday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, a man named John Knapp, aged fifty-nine years, a gunsmith, residing in Chambers-street, Whitechapel, committed suicide in the following singular manner:—He had been lately in a very desponding way, but he would never disclose to any one what was weighing upon his mind. He retired to bed on the previous night, at his usual hour, without the slightest alteration in his demeanour. In the morning he was missed from his bed by the person who was accustomed to call him, and it being found that he had not quitted the house, a search was made for him, and he was discovered in his workshop, hanging by a piece of rope, quite dead. There being no hook or other convenient place in the room for him to affix the cord to, he had tied it to the stock of a gun, which was placed in a horizontal position against a wall, and then, mounting a chair, had thrown himself off.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DECORATIONS OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—THE CROMWELL STATUE.

Another Report has been published from the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, upon the subject of the statues and decorations for the New Houses of Parliament. After noticing the portions of the building which the Committee think would be appropriate for insulated statues, the Committee express their opinion "That six insulated marble statues might be conveniently placed in St. Stephen's porch, and that sixteen such statues might be conveniently placed in St. Stephen's hall. We are of opinion that it is not desirable that a corresponding number of eminent names be now pointed out, with a view to the entire occupation of those places; but we are at once prepared to recommend that statues of Marlborough and Nelson be placed in St. Stephen's porch; and that statues of Selden, Hampden, Lord Falkland, Lord Clarendon, Lord Somers, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Chatham, Lord Mansfield, Burke, Fox, Pitt, and Grattan, be placed in St. Stephen's Hall.

"We have further to propose that the following three artists, viz., William Calder Marshall, John Bell, and John Henry Foley, whose works in the last exhibition in Westminster Hall were considered by us to be entitled to especial commendation, be at once commissioned to prepare models for three of the aforesaid statues, viz., the statues of Hampden, Lord Falkland, and Lord Clarendon; and that the execution of such statues be allotted to the said artists respectively, as we may hereafter decide.

"We have further to propose that £2000 of public money be granted on account, towards the payment of such works; and we humbly request the sanction of your Majesty to our present report."

APPENDIX, No. 1.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE, WITH LIST OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS TO WHOSE MEMORY STATUES MIGHT BE ERECTED.

Your committee appointed to "prepare a general list of distinguished persons of the United Kingdom, to whose memory statues might with propriety be erected in or adjoining the new Houses of Parliament, such list being unrestricted as to the number of such distinguished persons, and as to the time in which they lived," have the honour to submit two lists; the first (A), of names to which they agreed unanimously; the second (B), of names on which your committee were not unanimous, but decided by greater or smaller majorities.

The aggregate of these two lists consists of 121 names, which may probably afford scope, not for indiscriminate adoption, but rather for choice and selection on the part of the commission at large.

At the same time your committee desire to express their unanimous opinion, that the attempt to execute any great number of these statues simultaneously, would not be conducive to the interests of art.

(Signed)

MAHON	HENRY HALLAM
T. B. MACAULAY	SAMUEL ROGERS
ROBERT HARRY INGLIS	THOMAS WYSE
	B. HAWES, JUN.

London, March 11, 1845.

(A.)

Alfred	Lord Clive	Cowper
Elizabeth	Lord Heathfield	Sir Walter Scott
Robert Bruce	Lord Howard of Effingham	Bacon
Lord Burleigh	ham	Napier
John Hampden	Sir Francis Drake	Newton
Earl of Clarendon	Admiral Blake	Locke
Lord Somers	Lord Rodney	Robert Boyle
Earl of Chatham	Lord Howe	Caxton
Edmund Burke	Lord Duncan	Watt
C. J. Fox	Lord St. Vincent	Herschel
William Pitt	Lord Nelson	Cavendish
Sir Thomas More	Sir Walter Raleigh	Inigo Jones
Sir Edward Coke	Captain Cooke	Sir Christopher Wren
John Selden	Sir Thomas Gresham	Hogarth
Sir Matthew Hale	Chaucer	Sir Joshua Reynolds
Earl of Mansfield	Spenser	Flaxman
Lord Erskine	Earl of Surrey	John Howard
Venerable Bede	Shakespeare	William Wilberforce
Richard Hooker	Milton	Harvey
Sir William Wallace	Addison	Jenner
Sir Philip Sidney	Richardson	
Duke of Marlborough	Dr. Johnson	

March 6, 1845.—Revised March 14, 1845.

(B.)

Richard I. Cœur de Lion	John Wickliffe	Ben Jonson
Edward I.	John Knox	John Bunyan
Edward III.	Craumer	Dryden
The Black Prince	Archbishop Usher	Pope
Henry V.	Archbishop Leighton	Swift
William III.	Jeremy Taylor	Goldsmith
George III.	Chillingworth	Barnes
Cardinal Langton	Barrow	Sir Wm. Jones
William of Wickham	Bishop Butler	Robertson
Cardinal Wolsey	John Wesley	Hume
Earl of Strafford	Sir John Talbot	Flelding
Lord Falkland	Sir John Chandos	Roger Bacon
Sir Wm. Temple	Marquis of Montrose	Smeaton
Lord Russell	Cromwell	Brindley
Sir Robt. Walpole	Monk	John Hunter
Earl of Hardwicke	General Wolfe	Adam Smith
Earl Camden	Sir Eyre Coote	Purcell
Grattan	Sir Ralph Abercrombie	Garrick
Warren Hastings	Sir John Moore	
Speaker Onslow	Hawke	

March 6, 1845.—Revised March 14, 1845.

No. 2.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE RESPECTING SELECTION OF PERSONS WHOSE EFFIGIES MIGHT BE PLACED IN THE NICHE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The selection of the statues for the eighteen niches in the House of Lords, which has now been referred to your Committee, does not appear to them altogether so free, and with so wide a scope, as the selection of the ninety six figures on painted glass, upon which they lately reported. In this case, the very narrow size of the niches, and their Gothic form, seem to limit the choice of the Commission to characters drawn from the feudal age, and as usual with effigies of that period, presenting little or no variety of attitude.

On a careful consideration of the characters which might be chosen, subject to this condition, your Committee have become convinced that no scheme is preferable to that which was first suggested to the Commission by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, namely, to fill the niches with the effigies of the principal Barons who signed Magna Charta. Your Committee subjoin a list of the names which they would recommend for this purpose. They conceive that the difference of character, as laymen or as prelates, would afford a picturesque variety of attire, and that the historical analogy would be most suitably attained, by placing side by side, in the same House of the Legislature, in windows or in niches, the successive holders of Sovereign power, and the first founders of Constitutional freedom.

Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury	William, Earl of Aumerle
William, Bishop of London	Geoffrey, Earl of Gloucester
Almeric, Master of Knights Templars	Saher, Earl of Winchester
William, Earl of Salisbury	Henry, Earl of Hereford
William, Earl of Pembroke	Roger, Earl of Norfolk
Waryn, Earl of Warren	Robert, Earl of Oxford
William, Earl of Arundel	Robert Fitzwalter
Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent	Eustace de Vesli
Richard, Earl of Clare	William de Mowbray

(This report is signed by the Commissioners, as above.)

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING PLACES FOR STATUES IN THE PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

The Commissioners, having at various times inspected the new Houses of Parliament, with a view to ascertain what situations would be adapted for the reception of insulated statues, and having examined the principal localities on the 25th of April last, for the same object, were then of opinion—

That, as the entrance to the Houses of Parliament by St. Stephen's Porch will contain statues of distinguished statesmen, warriors, and other eminent subjects, the entrance by the grand staircase, the landing-place, guard-room, Victoria gallery, and lobby to the House of Peers, should contain the statues of Sovereigns.

That statues of Egbert, Edgar, Canute, and Edward the Confessor might be fitly placed on the first landing-place.

That the principal landing-place should contain the statues of the Sovereigns, from William the Conqueror to Edward IV. That the statues of Edward V. and Richard III. might be placed in the guard-room.

That in the Victoria hall the series should be continued, beginning with Henry VII., and ending with Queen Anne.

That the lobby to the House of Lords* should contain the statues of the Sovereigns of the House of Brunswick, beginning with George I., and ending with her Most Gracious Majesty.

In this proposed arrangement it appeared that one pedestal in the lobby to the House of Lords would still remain unoccupied.

A resolution was referred to (recorded in the minutes on the 21st of April, 1845), to the effect that a statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert would be appropriately placed in the Victoria-gallery (of which the lobby in question originally formed a part).

Thus the situations for statues in the state apartments, and the approaches to them, would, in the event of the above resolution being confirmed, be entirely occupied.

* The names of various apartments have been altered and finally determined since the date of this memorandum. The principal landing-place is called the Norman porch; the Victoria-gallery is called the Royal gallery; the lobby to the House of Lords is called the Victoria-hall.

According to the above proposed distribution, the number of statues on the landing-places and in the guard room would be twenty-two; in the Victoria gallery twelve (William III. and Mary being both represented); in the lobby, including the statue of her Majesty, seven.

It was considered that the statues in the robing-room might, according to a resolution proposed by Mr. Gully Knight, with reference to another locality, consist of allegorical figures.

It was further proposed that the lower waiting hall should contain eight statues of celebrated scientific men; that the upper corresponding hall should contain eight statues of celebrated poets, and that the panels in the latter should be adorned with paintings. The lower hall has no panels available for paintings.

It was further remarked that, if required, statues could be placed in the open air in many of the courts, and that some of the larger corridors or passages on the ground floor would admit of such decorations.

The consideration of the place for the statue of Alfred, and of the precise number and situations of other statues in the central hall, was postponed till that part of the building should be more advanced.

Whitehall, April 26, 1845.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—On Tuesday an objection was made by Mr. Quin to the name of Mr. Bright and two other members of the Anti-Corn Law League, on the ground that the property by which they claimed was the joint property of the Anti-Corn Law League. The Barrister thought the names of the parties should be retained on the register, the lease being in their names, and therefore constituting them joint occupants.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths during the last week was only 786, showing a decrease of 70 as compared with the previous week. Deaths from diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion, are much above the average, being 90 to 68; measles still continue more than usually fatal, the number of deaths amounting to 67, average for five autumns 31. Only 29 died of old age, being little more than one-third of the average.

IRELAND.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION IN MAYO.

Early on Sunday morning the people began to pour into the town of Castlebar. Up to two o'clock the day was fine, though the weather-wise had foreboded rain long ere that, from the clouds which rested on the summits of Nethin and Croagh Patrick. Shortly after that hour the rain did indeed come down, as it only can in Connaught, and continued to descend in torrents throughout the day. At half-past three the head of a wretched procession marched into the town. Some six or seven temperance bands, with dragged banners and weather stained uniforms, five or six gentlemen's carriages, a few vehicles of an inferior class, 20 or 30 horsemen, 300 persons with wands and ribands, and a ruck of 3000 peasantry, trampling through the mud and filth, constituted the whole demonstration in the town of Castlebar.

Various resolutions were proposed and carried, after which Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting. The honourable and learned gentleman briefly alluded to the injustice with which the Irish people were treated, and concluded by avowing his determination to persevere in his struggles for Repeal until the object was accomplished.

A petition for a Repeal of the Union was then agreed to, after which the vast assembly separated.

A pavilion was erected for the dinner, which was given the same evening; but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the persons who attended might as well have been called on to dine in the open air.

After the Queen's health was proposed, and that of the Royal Family, the Chairman proposed in eloquent terms the health of "The Liberator of his country." (Great cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell then came forward beneath a capacious umbrella. He lamented the severity of the weather, but they were told by high authority that "it rained upon the just as well as upon the unjust." It gave him an opportunity, too, of observing the patriotism and bodily strength of the men of Mayo, than whom he had seen no more able-bodied men. Having made some further remarks on this subject, and on the beauty of the women, the learned gentleman proceeded to observe that there were 400,000 inhabitants in Mayo, and that he had had 200,000 of them protesting against the Union that day. He saw some Mayo men about him, matches for a dozen Englishmen. Should such a county have only two representatives, while Wales, not much larger, had twenty-eight? (Cheers.) Having enlarged on the deficiency of the franchise, and on the injustice of forcing the Roman Catholics to support the Protestant Church of Ireland, he proceeded to denounce Ribandism, which he hated more than Orangeism, and they all knew he did not like that much (cheers), and to touch upon the ordinary topics of his addresses—peace, perseverance, and the inevitable success of Repeal—with which he concluded. The meeting, which at this time consisted of about 3000 miserable creatures, then dispersed amid the pelting pitiless storm, many of them to return fifteen and twenty miles before they reached their wretched dwellings.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—Mr. Sergeant Murphy has resigned his seat for the city of Cork. He intimates that he has been compelled to yield to the pressure from Conciliation Hall, and that any attempt on his part, entertaining the opinions that he does upon the Repeal delusion, to re-seek the favour of his constituents, would be worse than fruitless.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—Accounts received from different parts of Ireland show that the disease in the potato crop is extending far and wide, and causing great alarm amongst the peasantry. Letters from resident landlords feelingly describe the misery and consternation of the poor people around them, and earnestly urge the imperative necessity of speedy intervention on the part of the Government to ascertain the actual extent of the calamity, and provide wholesome food as a substitute for the deficient supply of potatoes. Mr. John Chester, of Kilscome House, in Magshole, in the county of Louth, in a letter to the *Dublin Evening Post*, states that he has a field of twenty acres of potatoes, which, up to the 3rd instant, had been perfectly dry and sound, when they were attacked by the blight, and three-fourths of them are so diseased and rotten that pigs decline to eat them. This, he says, is the case all through the county of Louth. The *Belfast News Letter* has a still more lamentable account. It says, "We have abstained from occupying our space with the accounts of the prevalence of this calamity in various places, for this reason, that it may be here stated, once for all, that there is hardly a district in Ireland in which the potato crops at present are uninfected—perhaps we might say, hardly a field."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

The following is Sir S. Pym's official report of the performances of the several ships of the experimental squadron in the last trial cruise:—

St. Vincent, in Plymouth sound, Oct. 10, 1845.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the diagrams of the trials of sailing of her Majesty's squadron under my command, and other documents mentioned in the enclosed schedule. In addition to which, a good trial was commenced on the 1st inst. by the *Queen*, *Canopus*, *Albion*, and *Vanguard*, in chase of the *Daring*, under all plain sail, and part topmast and topgallant studding-sails; but the fog, which came on three hours after, prevented angles being taken to ascertain the exact result. The *Queen*, however, gained on her.

You will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships that we have had some splendid trials with as heavy a press of sail as could well be carried. On beginning with close-reefed topsails and reefed courses, topgallant masts struck; the next under treble-reefed topsails, and another under double-reefed topsails; and all these against a heavy head sea.

In the latter on the 7th inst., the day after the heaviest gale, the *Rodney* beat the whole fleet.

Nothing could be more easy in all the trials than the *Queen* and *Albion*, who never appeared to strain anything; indeed, all the squadron proved themselves such fine ships as to be incapable of being distressed by press of sail, except the *St. Vincent*.

Being perfectly satisfied with the result of the trials, that the *Queen* is the best ship, the *Albion* and *Rodney* next, *Canopus* and *Vanguard* much alike, *Trafalgar* weatherly, but slow; *St. Vincent*, leewardly and crank; and as the weather appeared to set in fine, and not deeming that any further trial would benefit the service, I therefore bore up on the 9th inst. for this anchorage, which I reached with the squadron under my command this day, at 7 15 P.M.

I beg to remark, for their Lordships' information, that all the captains deserve the greatest credit for the seamanlike manner in which they made sail, blowing in the way it did, on the above mentioned occasions.

I have, &c.,

S. PYM, Rear-Admiral.

To the Right Hon. Henry T. L. Corry, M.P.

ROYAL YACHT PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions of officers of the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* have taken place:—Lieutenant Langton Browell (1828), who has been in the Royal yacht for two years, and during the last year first lieutenant, a deserving and highly respected officer, to the rank of a commander. Mates.—Augustus C. Hobart (1842), the senior mate, Edward H. H. D'Aeth (1843), and the Hon. John Russell M. Byng (1843), to the rank of lieutenant.

The late Mr. Sidney Bernard, assistant surgeon, who so nobly volunteered his services at Madeira, and died on board the *Eclair*, steam-sloop, of fever, at Stangate Creek last week, was promoted by the Admiralty to the rank of surgeon previous to his decease.

THE "ECLAIR" STRAMER.—Mr. Saunders, the pilot who brought the *Eclair* to Sheerness, from Portsmouth, has also fallen a victim to the fever. Dr. Coffey, and the other sufferers on board the *Worcester*, are going on quite favourably. Dr. Rogers was attacked on Saturday afternoon, was dangerously ill, but is considered better. Lieutenant Isaacson died on Sunday morning. One other fresh case has occurred. Dr. Heath, of the *Duval*, having volunteered his services, has been put on board the *Revenge*, to watch any symptoms of disease among the healthy part of the crew.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE NEW BISHOP.—The Bishop of Oxford has been gazetted as the new Bishop of Bath and Wells.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—At the Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal West India Mail Steam-packet Company, held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, a dividend of 30s. per share, clear of Income-tax, for the first half of the present year, was declared.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A WEDDING.—On Thursday evening, a party of friends having met at the house of Mr. G. Hearndon, of Upper street, Islington, to celebrate the wedding of his eldest son, Thomas, with Miss Robertson, of Ely-place, Holborn, some of them commenced singing, and one of them having sung a song called "The Mistletoe Bough," the bride jocosely observed that she would imitate the heroine, as there was no fear of any such fatal result; and, accompanied by some of her female friends, she ran upstairs, followed by her husband, and some others of the company. The ladies concealed themselves in a room on the second floor, when a young man, of the name of Brooks, a law-writer, having succeeded in forcing the door, Mrs. Hearndon, in carrying out the jest, rushed to the chimney-piece, and, taking down a pistol, presented it at Mr. Brooks, and, drawing the trigger, to the horror of all present, discovered it was loaded. The charge entered Mr. Brooks's left side, who immediately fell. Medical assistance was instantly sent for, and Mr. Greigson, of Gibson-square, was called in, who declared the wounds to be of a most dangerous character.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—Yesterday, between two and three o'clock, as a young man, named Mark Lambert, was practising for a coming rowing match in a very light racing wherry, opposite Strand-lane, he lost one of the sculls, and, in attempting to recover it, the boat upset, and the unfortunate man was drowned, no assistance being at hand. The body has not been recovered. He has left a wife and two children to lament his loss.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The down-train on the Great Western Railway left Paddington yesterday morning, and reached West Drayton at half-past 8. Here a quantity of luggage was taken in and some passengers. Immediately after the departure of the train, a more than usual quantity of steam was put on, the train being some minutes behind. The engineer, George Vasey, was about to decrease the power, when the funnel of the boiler exploded its fragments in every direction. Vasey was struck by some of the pieces, which, combined with the overpowering quantity of steam, threw the poor fellow off the engine on to the train rail. The engine was stopped, however, by the men on the instant. On being taken up, the unhappy man presented a shocking spectacle; he was then alive, but expired before reaching the West Drayton station. Another engine was provided, which proceeded on with the train.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT SUNDERLAND.—A distressing accident occurred at Sunderland on Wednesday, by which four lives have been lost. About noon, the pupils of Dr. Cowan, of the Grange Academy, near the town, proceeded to the sea beach for the purpose of bathing. On this occasion 35 went down, accompanied by four teachers, and they bathed at a short distance from Hendon. There was rather a heavy ground-swell, and two boys, named Archibald Baird and Lennie, were swept out of their depth by a strong sea. On their dangerous situation being observed by Robert Baird and Mr. Special, one of the tutors, they rushed to the assistance of their juvenile friends, but they were both swept away by the ebb current, and neither of them being able to swim they were all drowned. By this time Mr. Wilson, the senior tutor, who was bathing at a short distance, came up, and succeeded in drawing Lennie out of the water, but he was then quite dead. Robert Baird is 18, and Archibald Baird 16 years of age; they are sons of Sir David Baird, whose residence is near Dunbar; Lennie is 10 years of age, and the son of Mr. McAlpine Lennie, of Dul-Swinton, near Dampier. The latter had been only a few weeks at the school.

SHOPLIFTING.—At the Brentwood Petty Sessions on Thursday Mrs. Margaret Sarah Harding, a widow lady of respectable connections, was charged before Messrs. Hay and Bousfield, the presiding magistrates, on a charge of purloining from the shop of Mr. Radford, silk-mercer and haberdasher, of High street, Brentwood, a quantity of lace and other articles of value, his property. On the apprehension of the accused, who was fashionably attired, the sum of nearly £8000 in Bank of England notes and India Bonds, was found. Mr. James Radford, the prosecutor, deposed that about half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of the preceding day, a lady came to his shop and purchased a quantity of articles, which were left on the shop counter, with orders to be sent home. Witness then went up stairs to his ware-room, leaving only one of his apprentices in the shop. In about half an hour the shop bell rang, and on witness going down he found the prisoner in the shop. She inquired for Mrs. Radford, who was engaged at the time, when the prisoner said she would wait to see her; she was accommodated with a chair. Witness then commenced packing up the goods on the counter, when he missed a quantity of Brussels lace and other articles, of the value of £7. Witness questioned the apprentice respecting the property, but the lad said he had not seen any of the articles, and that no one had been in the shop since he (witness) had been up stairs but the prisoner. Witness felt reluctant to question the prisoner, whom he knew to be a highly respectable lady, and had been in the habit of making large purchases at his shop. The excited manner of the prisoner, however, raised his suspicion, and he asked her respecting the missing property, when she denied all knowledge of it, and evinced great indignation on being questioned upon the subject. Witness observed that no one had been in the shop since the articles had been placed on the counter but his apprentice, and, however unpleasant, he must insist upon her being searched. The prisoner, after expressing her astonishment at such a line of conduct, consented that her person should be searched. In furtherance of this object witness called Mrs. Radford, who accompanied the prisoner up stairs to a private room. In a few minutes Mrs. Radford rang the bell, and on witness going up stairs, he was informed that the prisoner would not allow herself to be searched. Witness then threatened to send for a constable, when the prisoner became greatly agitated. Witness again left the room, and shortly after was called by his wife, when he found that the prisoner had produced from her bosom and other parts of her person the whole of the articles which had been taken from off the counter in the shop. On the discovery of the robbery the prisoner became almost frantic, and said she would give any money, thousands if required, to be allowed to go. Witness having sent for the police, the prisoner was given into custody. On the officer's appearance, the prisoner took out her purse full of bank notes and sovereigns, and offered it to him if he would allow her to go home, and not be exposed.—Mrs. Caroline Radford, the wife of the prosecutor, was next examined. She proved discovering the stolen articles secreted about the person of the prisoner, who during the time entreated for mercy, and expressed a hope that she should not be prosecuted.—Both Mr. and Mrs. Radford were subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Mayne, the prisoner's legal adviser, but it did not shake their testimony.—Mr. Mayne said he should not say anything on the part of his client at that time, but he could assure the magistrates that the whole of the transaction would be satisfactorily explained on a more proper occasion.—The prisoner was then fully committed to take her trial at the ensuing Chelmsford Assizes, and all the witnesses were bound over to prosecute.—The prisoner was then removed from the dock in a fainting condition.—Before the magistrates left the bench, Mr. Mayne applied to them to admit the prisoner to bail, which was refused.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT STANGATE CREEK.—Dr. Rogers (of the *Ocean*) is convalescent, and no new cases have appeared since he was attacked, and it is hoped now that the disease is at an end. Mr. Heath, the assistant surgeon of the *Duval*, was put on board the *Revenge* on Sunday. The services of no other medical officer have been required, though the assistant surgeons of the *Raven* cutter and the *Formidable*, 84, were held in readiness to proceed on board if necessary.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.—The *Emancipation* of Toulouse gives with great confidence a very improbable report that a marriage has taken place by procuration, between the young Queen of Spain and the eldest son of Don Carlos, who is said to have been represented by the Duke de Rianzares.

THE SECOND ATTACK UPON ALGERIA.—The Paris journals of Wednesday are nearly filled with three official despatches from Algeria. The first is from Lieutenant-General Lamoriciere, *ad interim* Governor-General of Algeria, and dated Oran the 1st instant. It confirms the fact of a detachment of two hundred French troops, which had been marched from Tlemcen, on the 27th ultimo, in order to reinforce a post called Ain-Timouchen, having been suddenly surrounded by the Arabs, and compelled to surrender. The men, it must be observed, had been selected among those least fit to undergo active service. General Lamoriciere concludes his despatch by stating that he is setting out with five battalions, in order to join, at Oran Lake, General Korte, who is proceeding to it with 700 infantry and as many cavalry; and that after also joining General Cavaignac's column, he will march to the mountains, where the enemy had formed a numerous gathering of rebel tribes. A postscript to the despatch adds, that General Bourjolly has had an encounter with the tribes who have joined Bou Maza, and that he has killed 150 men and captured 100 horses. The second report is from Colonel Gery, and details the furious attacks which he has had to stand in marching with 300 infantry, 250 cavalry, and two howitzers, from Mascara to the bivouac of Ormanza, whence the report is dated. At one place, the Arabs, or Kabyles, are stated to have left ninety dead bodies round the French camp; and in a "razzia" effected by the latter, a number of sheep and oxen, together with the women and children of the "dousar," have been captured. The third despatch, which is from General Cavaignac, and dated from the banks of the Tafna, the 25th ult., does little more than detail occurrences already known. These documents prove that Abd-el-Kader has succeeded in kindling a general insurrection in the western parts of Algeria; that the tribes which had hitherto remained quiet, and in which the most confidence was reposed, have risen against the French; and that both Arabs and Kabyles are fighting with extraordinary enthusiasm and bravery. At one place Colonel Gery had to struggle with them *corps à corps*; and at another, rather party having any more powder, the struggle ended a *coup de pique*. "We have seen," says General Cavaignac, "as many as seven Kabyles killed over the corpse of one of our soldiers. This is no longer a mere rebellion of the Beni-Ouersous—it is war reviving on the frontier."

THE WAR IN ALGERIA.

Elsewhere, in our present Number, will be found recorded another attack upon the French in Algeria, which has led to the embarkation of Marshal Bugeaud for that ill-fated country. We annex an equestrian portrait of the French Commander, copied from one of Horace Vernet's finest pictures in the Great Gallery at Versailles. The likeness is remarkably correct and spirited.

Beneath is a group of Kabyles, drawn by M. Frederic Goupil, a successful pupil of Horace Vernet. The Kabyles are a strong and courageous race of Algeria, inhabiting fixed dwellings, and employing themselves in agriculture, as well as in cattle breeding. They always fight on foot, armed with a yataghan and a long rifle. They rarely attack by night, for one of the precepts of the Koran is neither to wander nor to wage war by night, and this they pretty scrupulously obey. They are accustomed to greet the French with a torrent of friendly epithets, such as "hahlu" (swine), &c., which is accompanied by a shower of balls. He who falls into the hands of the Kabyles is born under no lucky planet—his head is instantly cut off and borne away as a trophy.

One of their attacks upon the French is thus described in the very interesting part of Murray's *Home and Colonial Library*, entitled *The French in Algiers* :—

"We advanced as usual *en tirailleurs* to cover the watering-place, but we had scarcely reached the further side of the stream when we were greeted on all sides by yells and bullets. The Kabyles had hidden themselves in the brushwood close by, and occupied an eminence opposite to us. In order to make use of our strongest weapon, the bayonet, which is much dreaded by the Kabyles, we advanced up the hill with levelled bayonets, and took it at the first attack. But scarce had we reached the top when we received a heavy fire from all sides, the Kabyles having surrounded us in a semicircle. In a moment we had several killed and wounded, and were forced to retreat faster than we had advanced, the Kabyles pressing furiously on our rear. The commanding officer exclaimed—'Sauvez les blessés! sauvez les blessés!'

"A non-commissioned officer close beside me had been shot through the jaw; he had

completely lost his senses, and was reeling round and round like a drunken man. I seized him under the arm, and dragged him towards the nearest blockhouse, into which the company retreated. We were the very last, and the Kabyles yelled wildly close behind us, while their bullets whistled in our ears; I was not hit, however, and succeeded in bringing my charge safely home, conscious of having done my duty as a soldier and as a man. We had but just reached the blockhouse when the Commandant Supérieur came up with a reinforcement of several companies, and sent us all out again to rescue the cattle, which by this time had all but fallen into the enemy's hands. The beasts were so deeply engaged in the noble occupation of drinking, that it was almost impossible to move them from the spot. We now repulsed the Kabyles, and at length the horsemen succeeded in driving off the cattle."

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that Russia lost during the campaign of this year in the Caucasus 3 General Officers, 6 Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, 20 Staff officers, 200 officers of various grades, and from 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers. The army, says that journal, is at present in a very deplorable state; famine and sickness have carried off vast numbers of men. The operations of this year have wholly failed. It was found necessary to abandon all the posts which had been gained with such great sacrifices, and in no part has a garrison been left. The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 28th ult., publishes an account from Tiflis, dated the 18th of August, of the return to Georgia of the Russian troops of the late expedition in the Caucasus. According to the Russian account, the campaign has been attended with important results, and the troops are said to have returned in so fresh a state that it would not be supposed they had undergone fatigue and privation.

According to a German paper, the barbarous feudal system of duelling has had another victim in Wetzlar. An officer of the Yager Guards, quartered there, Lieutenant von Negri, who was universally respected, was shot by one of his comrades. He had already fallen with his death wound, when he again raised himself on his arm, and shot his opponent in the right arm. Negri died sixteen hours afterwards. The cause is said to have been some unfavourable remarks of the survivor on the nobility of the country, and particularly on the descent of Negri.



MARSHAL BUGEAUD.—FROM A PICTURE BY HORACE VERNET.



ENCOUNTER OF KABYLES WITH FRENCH TROOPS.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Swindon is described as the "disputed railway territory," from the number of schemes proposing at this point to join the Great Western Railway, or to pass over it with independent lines. It is situated in a very fine part of the county of Wilts, 77 miles from the metropolis (81 by the railway), and 116½ from Exeter.

The Railway Station, or Stations, —for there is one on each side of the road—are, perhaps, second to none in the kingdom; and their accommodation is of the most elegant and splendid description. Independent of the magnificent Refreshment Rooms, on each side of the line, there are an excellent Hotel and sleeping apartments: they communicate with each other by a covered passage over the railway.

The New Town, which has sprung up within the last two years, is principally occupied by the artisans employed by the Railway Company, who make it a sort of depot for their various works. The houses are all neatly built of stone, with slated roofs, and arranged in streets. They have already Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, and Bath streets; and others are fast rising.

The Church, of which we gave an Engraving in our journal of last week, is situated at the west end of the town, and is a very beautiful structure; and the school-houses attached are built in the same style. Numerous other buildings and villas are in progress; all building of stone, which is very plentiful in this neighbourhood. The old town of Swindon is about a mile and a half from the station, on the crown of a hill to the south. The view from it is very commanding, the country being very flat on all sides, but remarkably rich and finely wooded. The old town has all the characteristics of an English market town. The old picturesque houses and cottages are here beginning to make way for the more modern style of architecture; and, if half the projects now in contemplation are completed, the old and new towns will ere long be amalgamated in one.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

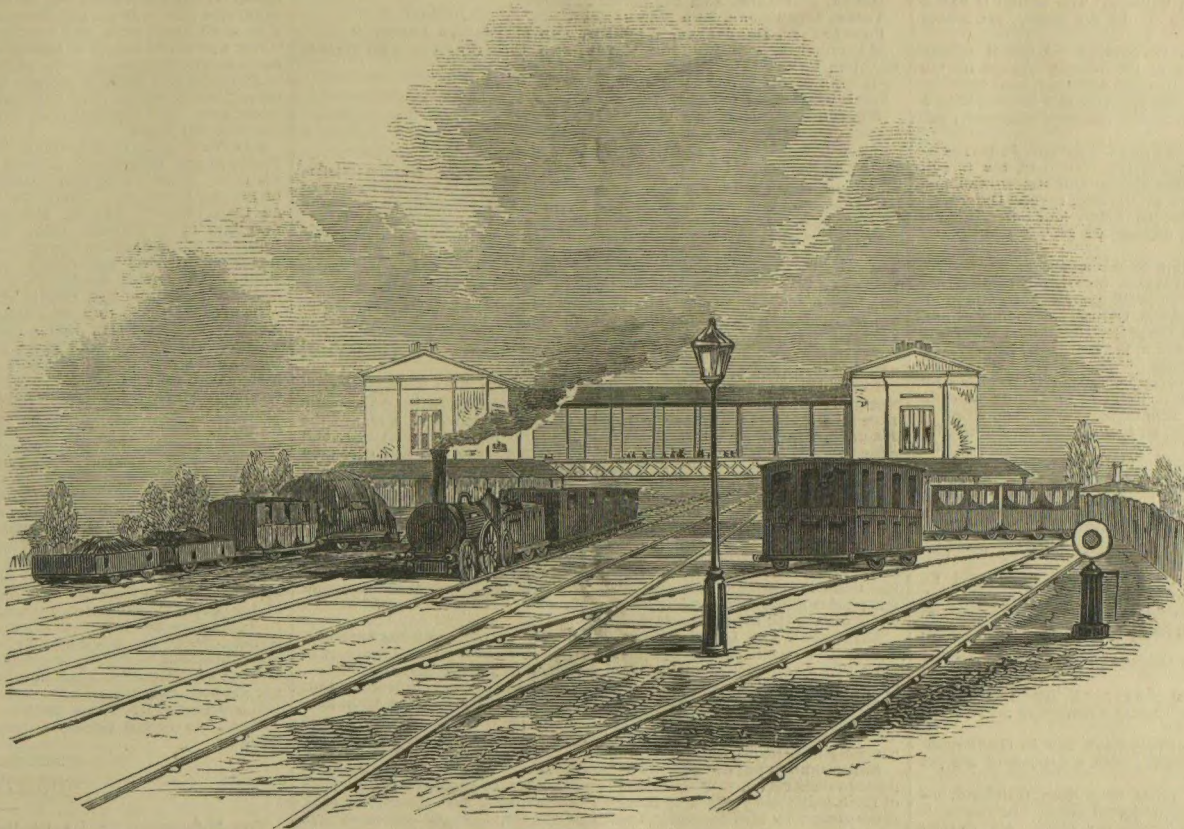
Railways now occupy such a prominent position in the public mind, that we have no doubt our readers will be interested in the following record of their progress. We select the accounts from various sources:—

METROPOLITAN TERMINI.—A treaty for the purchase of Northumberland House is going on between its ducal proprietor and the South-Western. The Central Terminus are said to be negotiating for leasing Waterloo-bridge.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.—Proposals, it is said, have been made to the proprietors of Southwark iron bridge for the purchase of that structure with a view of converting it into a City terminus for the South Eastern, Brighton, and South Western Railways.

DIRECT LONDON AND EXETER.—It is reported in well informed quarters, that Mr. Hudson is likely to be connected with this line. The allotment of shares has just been made, and they are much sought after. It is said the Railway King is determined to have a narrow gauge into Cornwall and the extreme south-westerly districts of England, either by means of an extension of his Bristol and Birmingham Railway, or by joining the promoters of this project. He can effect this by his Southampton line, which runs from Cheltenham to Southampton, by a junction with the Direct London and Exeter, near Salisbury or Shaftesbury, which would give him a narrow gauge into Cornwall without an additional mile of new railway.

PLYMOUTH AND NORTH CORNWALL.—A new scheme has been promulgated under the above title. The course of this railway is as follows:—The principal terminus is to be at Sutton Pool, the centre of the established



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—THE SWINDON STATION.

trade, for the deepening and improvement of which a new company, with £100,000 capital, is in process of formation. The line will cross the Tamar at or near Saltash, and proceed by Callington to the vicinity of Launceston, whence it will extend by Camelford to the Delabole quarries, and there form a communication with the Delabole and Rock Railway, for the formation of which an act of Parliament, containing ample power to construct docks and otherwise improve the harbour of Padstow, has been already obtained. Short branches will connect the line with Devonport, Linkinhorne, and Launceston. The capital is £900,000, in shares of £25 each, and the engineer is Mr. George Rennie.

YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.—The railways in operation in these counties are 23; in progress, 27; projected, 100; of the latter, 22 have been surveyed and settled as to the lines, but the remainder are not yet in a definable state.

BIRMINGHAM LINES.—About forty lines immediately connected with Birmingham and the district are already projected, the estimated capital for the construction of which is upwards of £30,000,000 sterling, and there are, it is said, applications for fifty times the number of shares which the projectors have for allotment! Birmingham has thus been made a great centre, from which lines radiate in every direction. The town itself promises to be no less revolutionised. Two magnificent central stations have been determined upon. One to accommodate the London and Birmingham and the Stour Valley traffic, the second for the Grand Junction and the Birmingham and Oxford lines. Another consequence of railway progress, and a most gratifying one, is the establishment of a Stock Exchange, of which the foundation stone was laid last week.

PROJECTS AND DEPOSITS.—Thirty millions have been said to be the amount required in deposits for the new projects, representing a total capital of £300,000,000. The correct account, obtained by a laborious compilation, gives, we understand, 332 schemes brought out up to September 30, 1845, requiring a gross capital of £270,950,000, on which £23,057,492 will have to be deposited. But this does not include 137 projects preliminarily noticed. There have been, therefore, in fact, 469 new schemes projected. Thus much for the English projects. In foreign matters, 66 have appeared up to the 30th of September, requiring £190,010,000; deposits, £17,095,450.

THE OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—At the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton meeting, held on Wednesday, a stormy debate took place on the subject of the lease of this line to the Great Western Railway. The report of the directors was, however, adopted, and the necessary resolutions were unanimously carried.

AMALGAMATIONS.—It is said that a very satisfactory arrangement has been made between the York and North Midland Railway Company and the Axholme, Gainsborough, and Goole Company, by which four per cent. will be guaranteed to the shareholders in the latter line, besides half the surplus profits; which, it is believed, will raise the dividend to seven or eight per cent. Mr. Hudson will be chairman, and the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett deputy-chairman of the Axholme Company. Other directors from the York and North Midland Company will also be added to the board.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—We understand that Mr. Hudson has accepted a seat in the direction of the Eastern Counties, and that he will become chairman of the undertaking.

DURHAM AND SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Hudson, M.P. (on behalf of the Newcastle and Darlington Railway Company), has purchased the Durham and Sunderland Railway. We cannot state the price exactly, but £33 6s. 8d. has been named as the probable sum per share. Mr. Hudson, in company with other gentlemen, subsequently waited upon Mr. Murray, the engineer of the river Wear, and inspected the plan of his proposed docks; and so highly did the Railway King approve of the project, that he at once put down his name for £50,000 (being one-fourth of the entire capital).

NORFOLK LINES.—Norwich is to be the nucleus of eight railways, Lynn of four, Ely of seven, Thetford of nine, Bury St. Edmund's of thirteen, Diss of eight, Dereham of five, Newmarket of seven, Wisbeach of seven, Cambridge of eight, Beccles of three, and the small village of Royston of six.

Mr. Hudson.—The testimonial to Mr. Hudson is likely to be of a character worthy of his success in promoting projects of the greatest national importance and magnitude. The subscriptions already amount to £20,000, but what will be the ultimate amount it is impossible at present to estimate. Mr. Hudson has purchased Newby Park, one of the beautiful seats of the Earl De Grey. It is bounded by the romantic river Swale, and adjoins the splendid estate of Baldersby, in the North Riding, which Mr. Hudson some time ago purchased of the Duke of Devonshire. As there is no family mansion on the Baldersby estate, this purchase will form a most desirable appanage.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The following are among the newest Railway projects:—

GREAT WESTERN, SOUTHERN, AND EASTERN COUNTIES, OR IPSWICH AND SOUTHAMPTON.—Capital, £1,800,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £22s. per share. Sir John Macneil and Mr. W. Thomson are consulting engineers, and Mr. B. Prichard and Mr. J. Thomson acting engineers.

BIRMINGHAM AND BOSTON DIRECT.—A line to commence at Leicester, thence through Melton Mowbray, Corby, Folkingham, and Donnington, "and terminating at Boston." The capital is £1,000,000 in 50,000 shares of £20 each, deposit £22s. a share. Lord Stephen Chichester heads the provisional board.

RIBBLE AND HUMBER JUNCTION.—A line to commence at the most convenient point of junction with the Bradford Wakefield, and Midland Railway at Bradford, thence to proceed to Denholme Gate and Hill to Burnley, where it will form a junction with the Blackburn and Burnley line. The capital is £500,000 in 20,000 shares of £25 each; deposit, £22s. a share. Mr. Gravatt is the engineer.

DIRECT CAMBRIDGE, ROYSTON, AND LONDON.—A line from Cambridge to Ware; there to join the Eastern Counties. Capital £60,000, in £25 shares.

BRADFORD, MANCHESTER, AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—A line from the terminus of the Leeds and Bradford short line *via* Allerton, Ovenden, and Lud-



NEW SWINDON.

denden, to join the Manchester and Leeds Railway. The capital is half a million, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 12s. 6d. per share. Mr. James Murphy is acting engineer.

SHEFFIELD, WORTLEY, SILKSTONE, AND WAKEFIELD.—A line of railway about fifteen miles in length, commencing at the Wortley station on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, passing through Silkstone, near to Dods-worth, and on to Wakefield by Dorton, Chapelthorpe, and Sandal, with a branch to Barnsley. Capital £500,000, in 20,000 shares of £25 each; deposit £2 12s. 6d. a share.

GRAND JUNCTION, GREAT WESTERN, AND SOUTH-WESTERN JUNCTION.—A junction line, commencing at the Farnborough station of the South-Western, crossing the Great Western between Slough and Maidenhead, and terminating on the Oxford and Rugby line at Heyford, beyond Oxford, on the route to Birmingham. The length of the line is sixty four miles. Capital £1,200,000, in 60,000 shares of £20 each, deposit £2 2s. per share. Sir John Macnill is the engineer.

ST. DAVID'S AND LONDON DIRECT.—A line to commence at St. David's Head, directly opposite the harbour of Wexford, proceeding through the centre of South Wales by Llandovery, Crickhowell, Abergavenny, and Monmouth, to Gloucester. Thence, by the London, Oxford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Hereford Railway, or by one of the projected lines *via* Oxford, to London, effecting a saving of fifty-eight miles in the thorough journey. Capital £3,000,000, in 60,000 shares of £50 each.

LONDON MAIL TRUNK RAILWAYS JUNCTION.—Another of the lines for the connexion of the metropolitan railways. It is to be twenty miles in length, commencing at Sudbury, on the Birmingham, and terminating at Croydon. Capital £750,000, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 12s. 6d. per share.

STAINES AND FARNBOROUGH.—A line about sixteen miles in length. Capital £400,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share. Captain Moorsom engineer.

PLYMOUTH AND NORTH CORNWALL.—An extension of the Delabole and Rook Railway to Plymouth, with various branches. The capital is £900,000, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. 6d. per share. Engineer and provisional committee not named.

RUGBY AND CAMBRIDGE DIRECT.—A line *via* Wellingborough and St. Neots. Capital £700,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share.

GRAND NORTH CENTRAL.—A line from near Doncaster to Carlisle, in connexion with varied projected lines. Capital, two millions, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 12s. 6d. per share.

PLYMOUTH, BIDEFORD, STAVTON, AND MELLUACH.—Capital £200,000, in £10 shares, deposit £1 1s. per share.

LINCOLN, LEICESTER, AND BIRMINGHAM DIRECT.—A line from Market Rasen on the Great Grimsby to Leicester. Capital £800,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share.

LLYNY VALLEY AND SOUTH WALES JUNCTION.—A line in Glamorganshire. The capital is £200,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 per share. Mr. Joseph Cubitt engineer.

BRIGHTON JUNCTION.—A line twenty miles long from Guildford, *via* Shalford to Horsham, there to join various projected lines. The capital is £300,000, in 20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share. Mr. Charles Blunt, engineer.

WOLVERHAMPTON, WALSALL, AND ATHERSTONE.—A line from Wolverhampton, *via* Walsall, to the Atherstone station of the Trent Valley Railway. The capital is £750,000, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 12s. 6d. per share. Mr. Vignoles, consulting engineer; Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, acting engineers.

DUDLEY, WOLVERHAMPTON, WALSALL, AND TAMWORTH JUNCTION.—Another line in the same district. The capital is £350,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share.

EASTERN COUNTIES EXTENSION AND CAMBRIDGE AND WORCESTER DIRECT.—A line from Cambridge, *via* Bedford, Bilsyth, and Stratford-on-Avon, to Worcester. Capital a million, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share. Sir John Rennie and Mr. George Remington, engineers.

DIRECT WEST-END AND CROYDON.—A line from Hungerford-bridge, *via* Clapham and Norwood, to Croydon. The capital is £800,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. per share. Sir John Macnill consulting engineer, and Messrs. Hopkins and Messrs. Gough and Rennie, acting engineers.

SOUTH LONDON.—A line from the Greenwich Railway through the southern suburbs, with various branches. Mr. John Braithwaite engineer.

WREKHAM, NANTWICH, AND CREWE.—A line, twenty-three miles long, and with a capital of £450,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. 6d. per share. Messrs. Gaskell and Brunton, engineers.

CALCUTTA AND ST. GEORGE'S POINT.—A line from Calcutta to St. George's Point, on the river Hooghly, at its junction with the Canal Creek, with a branch to Diamond Harbour. Capital, £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each; deposit, 7s. a share. Consulting Engineer, Sir John Rennie; Acting Engineer, Mr. John Galloway.

LIVERPOOL, BIRKENHEAD, PARKGATE, AND HOLYHEAD JUNCTION.—A line intended to run from Birkenhead through Parkgate, and thence across the river Dee to the Chester and Holyhead Railway, by Connah's quay. The line is 13 miles in length: capital, £22,000, in 11,000 shares of £20 each. Mr. J. F. Bateman is the engineer.

SHREWSBURY AND LEICESTER DIRECT.—A line to be carried along the course of the old Roman road, between the above termini, and intended to connect itself at Shrewsbury with the Direct London and Holyhead line. The capital is stated at £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each.

WOLVERHAMPTON, BRIDGNORTH, AND LUDLOW.—A line of thirty-two miles in length, between the towns named, and designed to be in connection with other projected lines. Capital, £700,000, in 35,000 shares of £20 each; deposit, £2 2s. a share. The engineer is Mr. John R. M'Lean.

OXFORD, WINDSOR, AND REIGATE.—A line commencing at Oxford, running through Wokington, Great Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Weybridge, and Epsom, to Reigate.

AYLESBURY, COVENTRY, AND DIRECT LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.—A line starting at the Aylesbury station on the London and Birmingham Railway, passing in a direct line to Coventry. Length, 60 miles.

DUDLEY AND BIR JUNCTION.—A line from the Dudley station of the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway, to run into the Grand Junction near Birmingham. Capital, £200,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 10s. per share.

LYME REGIS AND TAUNTON.—A line connected with the improvement of the harbour of Lyme Regis.

COVENTRY, BANBURY, AND OXFORD DIRECT JUNCTION.—Another "Manchester and Southampton" line. The capital is £200,000, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 2s. 6d. per share.

YORK AND LANCASTER.—This line will effect a communication between the capitals of Yorkshire and Lancashire, by the most direct practicable route, passing near Knaresborough, Harrogate, Long Preston, Settle, &c. The grand claim of the promoters is, that they reduce a journey of twelve hours to two hours, while they accommodate a great deal of valuable traffic. Harrogate receives no less than 50,000 visitors in a year at present, and Knaresborough and Settle are thriving towns. On the line are mining, agricultural, and manufacturing establishments of an important character, while the whole of the traffic will, under due cultivation, become still more valuable. The termini have also a good population, and there are many neighbouring places which would be accommodated. The line has the support of the local landowners, and a case strong enough to enable it to go to Parliament with the best prospect.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS JUNCTION.—The allotments in this Company were made on Tuesday. The line has been received with much favour hitherto.

NEW LINE FROM YORK TO LEEDS.—Mr. Hudson is said to have submitted to a recent meeting of the most influential landowners between the above termini, a new line of railway, which was entirely approved of. The intended line is to branch out of the York and North Midland Railway at Copmanthorpe, and passing Tadcaster, Stutton, Aberford, Barwick-in-Elme, and Manston, is to terminate at the North Midland station at Leeds.

LYNN AND BURY DIRECT RAILWAY.—Another Lynn line from Lynn by Stoke direct to Eury St. Edmund's.

THE LONDON UNION RAILWAY COMPANY.—Another junction line to commence on the London and Birmingham line, about four miles from Euston-square, then to proceed to the Great Western, and continue through Kensington, Chelsea, Walham-green, Parson's-green, and Fulham, to the Wandsworth station of the South Western Railway, and then by Upper and Lower Tooting, Streatham, and Mitcham, to Croydon.

THE WHITBY, PICKERING, THIRSK, AND GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND JUNCTION.

THE DELHI, MERRUT, AND LODIANA.

THE CORE AND DUBLIN DIRECT.

THE ANTIGUA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GREENWICH AND BLACKWALL EXTENSION TO GRAVESEND.

THE ST. DAVID'S AND LONDON DIRECT.

SHEFFIELD, NOTTINGHAM, AND LONDON DIRECT.

SOUTH MIDLAND AND SOUTHAMPTON JUNCTION.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE AND NORTH MIDLAND.

JAMAICA RAILWAY, ANNOTTA BAY TO KINGSTON.

DIRECT CAMBRIDGE, ROYSTON, AND LONDON.

LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE, AND STAFFORDSHIRE JUNCTION.

DOVER AND DEAL, AND CINQUE PORTS.

BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE, AND ESSEX JUNCTION.

MANCHESTER, LEEDS, CARLISLE, AND NEWCASTLE DIRECT.

NOTTINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, AND COVENTRY JUNCTION.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE RAILWAY.

ELY AND BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

PORT OF WISBEA II, PETERBOROUGH, BIRMINGHAM, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.

MIDDLESEX AND SURREY JUNCTION.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

BOSTON, GRANTHAM, LEICESTER, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES JUNCTION.

WOLVERHAMPTON, CHESTER, AND BIRKENHEAD JUNCTION.

DIRECT LONDON, PORTSMOUTH, AND CHESTER.

CHELTHAM, OXFORD, AND BRIGHTON JUNCTION.

GREAT MANX RAILWAY.

LIMERICK AND BELFAST DIRECT.

BRISTOL AND DOVER DIRECT.

NOTTINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, AND COVENTRY JUNCTION.

DOVER, HASTINGS, AND BRIGHTON JUNCTION.

TRING, CAMBRIDGE, AND NEWMARKET.

PONTSFRACT, DONCASTER, WORKSOP, AND MANSFIELD JUNCTION, MANCHESTER AND LINCOLN UNION, AND CHESTERFIELD AND GAINSBOROUGH CANAL COMPANY.

OXFORD AND SALISBURY DIRECT.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

SCOTCH RAILWAYS.

THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.—A grand scheme for converting the Caledonian Canal into a railway is in agitation. It has for its object the leasing of the canal, with the improvements now in progress, gathering in the traffic by large vessels from sea to sea, and goods landed in warehouses at Inverness for the west. It will work itself into the Scottish Western half way between the end of the canal at Fort William and Glasgow, and its route will be over an area of some hundred miles. It will be called the Great North and West of Scotland, and will open up and consolidate direct communication with all the northern lines projected and in progress, commencing at Inverness, running along the south bank of the Caledonian Canal to Fort William, thence through Argyshire, Perthshire, and Dumbartonshire, direct to Glasgow, uniting the Murray Frith and German Ocean on the east with the Clyde and Atlantic on the west.

EXTRAORDINARY PREMIUM FOR RAILWAY STOCK.—On Wednesday (last week) the letters of allocation of the General Terminus Railway Company were issued, and the first sale effected was at a premium of £10, and the last on that day at £16 10s. Next day the sales commenced at £21, and closed at £20 premium. This is the most extraordinary rise that ever took place in railway stock in two days in Scotland, if not in England.

BANFFSHIRE.—The promoters of this line have recently employed a gentleman of great abilities and experience to go over again the country intersected by the line, with the view of ascertaining correctly its capabilities, and the traffic which may reasonably be expected; and the result of his investigations proves that the existing traffic will yield a revenue of about £14,000 per annum on a capital of £120,000, and that the working of the Duke of Richmond's inexhaustible fields of ironstone, limestone, and manganese mines, independent of many other sources of traffic, will at least add £5000 to the annual receipts.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH ATMOSPHERIC.—The current week has been prolific in announcements of projects to connect Edinburgh with the port of Leith by a direct and independent communication, at the same time introducing the first Scottish atmospheric line. Two schemes came out simultaneously, but the Edinburgh and Leith Atmospheric Railway have now formed a junction with the Edinburgh and Leith Direct Railway. No sooner was this amalgamation effected than the prospectus of another atmospheric company to Leith was announced.

EDINBURGH, PORTOBELLO, AND MUSSELBURGH DIRECT.—This is a proposal to construct a railway betwixt these places, to commence at the head of Leith-walk, and proceed by Restalrig to Portobello, from thence to Joppa, Fisherman, and Musselburgh. Capital, £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each. The prospectus leaves it open to adopt the atmospheric principle of traction.

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND GRANTON.—This Company have intimated their intention to apply for power to construct a branch from Bonnington to the shore of Leith. The question of applying the atmospheric principle appears to have been considered by the directors. They are disposed to adopt it, should their engineer report in its favour.

SLAMANNAN AND BO'NESS JUNCTION (GLASGOW).—The provisional directors of this Company have made the following report:—"The directors are now able to congratulate the shareholders on the completion of the agreement, and the subsequent arrangement between the Monkland Companies and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, which has just been concluded. The agreement with the Monkland Companies was entered into in anticipation of a serious and expensive parliamentary contest with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and the terms were highly favourable to the Company. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, however, have now concluded an amalgamation with the Monkland Railway Companies, one of the conditions of which is, that they shall fulfil the obligations of the latter, including this agreement with the Slamannan and Bo'ness Company. By these important transactions, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, from whom alone opposition was to be dreaded, have become the promoters of your line."

LANARK, STIRLING, AND CLACKMANNAN COUNTIES JUNCTION.—A line of seventeen miles in length, branching from the Edinburgh and Glasgow to Alloa, Tillycountry, and other places. The capital is £300,000 in £25 shares with a deposit of £2 10s. per share. Messrs. Neil Robson, and James Col'lie, engineers.

INVERNESS AND ROSS.—A line, with a capital of half a million, in £25 shares. Messrs. N. Maclean and Mr. H. Morrison, engineers.

AYRSHIRE AND GALLOWAY.—A line from Ayr, *via* Dalry and New Galloway, to join the British and North Union Railway near Castle Douglas. Capital, half a million, in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 10s. per share. Mr. Locke and Mr. Errington, engineers.

AYR AND DUMFRIES.—A line, fifteen miles in length, from Ayr, to join the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway. The capital is £250,000 in £25 shares, with a deposit of £2 10s. per share. Mr. Neil Robson, engineer.

LEEK AND MANSFIELD RAILWAY.—The shares in this line have been allotted, and we hear that, from the high character of the projectors and the general prospect which it presents, it is received very favourably in the City.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

GALWAY AND ENNIS GRAND JUNCTION.—The above company has been incorporated with the Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe Company.

BALLYSHANNON TO BELLEEK.—Colonel Conolly, M.P., attended a meeting respecting this new project, at the Town Hall of Ballyshannon, on Saturday, and reported, as the result of a conference with the engineer, Mr. Tyrrell, that if the gentlemen of the county would be satisfied with a single line, to be worked with horse power in the first instance, that such a line might be readily effected at a cost of about £25,000, instead of £75,000, as stated by Mr. Collum; and that in such case, Lord Farnham, one of the Committee, connected with him, would cheerfully enter on the project.

DUBLIN, DUNDUM, AND ENNISERRY.—An amalgamation, to a certain extent, between the Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin, and the Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniserry Railway, has taken place.

IRISH GREAT WESTERN.—The exchange of old scrip of the Company is nearly completed, and the deposit of ten per cent lodged in the bank. The Parliamentary surveys are in a state of great forwardness, and a line has been determined upon which will make the length of the line to be laid from Portlanning to Galway amount to 90 miles, and the whole railroad distance from Dublin to Galway 132 miles; the most direct line. Almost every town in Connaught has pronounced in favour of the line.

GREAT HIBERNIAN CENTRAL JUNCTION.—A line to commence at Lime- 116
rick, in the south, and end at Clones, in the north of Ireland, with a branch from Parsonstown to Roscrea. Length, 132 miles; capital, £2,000,000, in 80,000 shares of £25 each. The engineers are Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Nicholson.

NENAGH TO KILLALOE.—A new line is announced from Nenagh, county Tipperary, to Killaloe, county Clare, connecting the Great Southern and Western with the Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe.

NEW IRISH RAILWAY PROJECTS.—A company is in progress of formation in Dublin, to be entitled the "Dublin Southern Villa Railway Company," for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from Dublin to Rathfriland and Ballyboden, with branches to Tellaght on one side, and on the other to Milltown, Dundrum, and through the Vale of Shanganah, to join the Bray line. Another company is "getting up," for the purpose of constructing a railway on the atmospheric principle, to be worked by water power, between Dublin and Baltinglass. It is intended to have the terminus in the Earl of Meath's Liberty, and to avoid all tunnels, deep cuttings, or dangerous curves.

OMAGH AND MONAGHAN.—A new line is projected, taking up the Londonderry and Enniskillen at Omagh, and thence proceeding by Ballygawley, Aughnacloy, and Emyvale, to Monaghan, from whence there will be a railway communication with Dublin, Belfast, Dundalk, and Newry.

NEWRY AND CASTLEBLANEY.—A line, about seventeen miles in length, proposed to be worked on the atmospheric principle. The capital is £200,000, in £10 shares, with a deposit of £1 2s. 6d. per share.

LIMERICK AND BELFAST DIRECT.—A line, about one hundred and twenty miles in length. The capital is a million and a half, in £20 shares, with a deposit of £2 10s. per share.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

SWITZERLAND.—The question of railways is very much discussed throughout the whole of Switzerland. Opinions are divided in a thousand different ways, local interests prevail, and no authority is powerful enough to guide them all to one aim. Two schemes have appeared here almost simultaneously. Zurich is to have a line to be called the "Swiss Northern," which is to join either Basle or the German Rhine line at its terminus, and Basle is to construct the Swiss Central, a trunk line to Olten, with branches to Zurich, Lucern, and the Bielsa. Both plans have one object in common, viz., the connection of Basle and Zurich; this similarity has, however, failed in uniting the two parties. Some attempts towards a union of the two schemes on the part of the people were rather rudely negated at Zurich some months ago.

STUTTGARD.—On the 4th inst., the finished portion of this line, from Caverstadt to Unterturkheim, was opened amid universal rejoicings, in the presence of his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, and a numberless multitude, whose cheers were loud and long. The result was quite satisfactory.

BRUSSELS AND LONDON.—There is a new project to establish a direct line of communication between Brussels and London, to construct a pier and jetty near Adinkerke point (which is about seven miles from Dunkirk), with a railway to Ghent, and with branchments from Fumes to Nieuport and Ostend. This line will pass through Fumes, Pervyse, Bovekerke, Thouroute, Swevezele, Ruyselede, and Neville, to the state line at Ghent; and from Fumes and Nieuport to the state line at Ostend: stations will be constructed at the above places. The distance which will be saved by this direct line between Brussels and London is estimated at thirty miles and

upwards; the sea passage will be performed in less than three hours from Adinkerke pier to Dover and Ramsgate. The harbour will be made accessible at all times, tides, and weather, night or day. It is proposed to construct a jetty of a length of 1500 feet, and to offer great facilities to steamboats and passengers, so as to enable them to arrive at Dover and Ramsgate at all hours, and thereby prevent any delay or inconvenience, which now takes place at the existing different harbours in landing of the mails and passengers. The distance from Brussels to London will be performed in less than ten hours.

FAMPoux AND HAZEBROUCK.—The ordonnance and statistics of the Fampoux and Hazebrouck Railway Company are published in the *Bulletin des Lois*. In the list of shareholders are the following:—Count Molé, Peer of France, 100 shares; Count Montalivet, Peer of France, 200; M. Paillard du Clerc, Deputy, 50; M. Mugnos (Jose), 200; M. Augustin Sanches, Secretary of M. Mugnos, 1250; M. Leon, ditto, 1000; M. Barthe, First President of the Cour des Comptes and Peer of France, 100; Count Rumigny, Lieutenant General and King's Aide-de-Camp, 100; M. Armand Bertin, Editor of the *Journal des Debats*, 300; Mademoiselle Louise Bertin, 100; and Count de la Paysanniere, Peer of France, 600 shares.

DANISH.—On the 18th ult., exactly one year after the opening of the Konung Kristian VIII., Baltic Railway, the Rendsberg and Neuminster Railway was opened with great pomp at Rendsberg. This railway has, through the zeal of the directors and engineer, been completed in the incredible short space of five months, with the exception of the Rendsberg terminus, which is not yet completed. It is anticipated that the newly-opened railway will prove advantageous for the trade of West and South Sleswick, and thus, at the same time, compensate for the extremely small cost of its erection, viz., 900,000 marks (£65,500).

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* announces the formation of a new company for the execution of the Tours and Nantes Road, under the presidency of Count Borelli.—The Union Company, which intends to bid for the Paris and Lyons Railway, was about to call on their subscribers to pay into Baron Rothschild's bank the first tenth of their subscription.—A new company has been constituted, to establish a circular railroad round Paris, and a communication between that capital and Soissons.—M. Petiet, former engineer of the Versailles left bank road, had been appointed chief of the *matériel* of the Northern Line.—Upon the first section of the Great Northern of France, extending from Paris to Amiens, the embankments and other engineering works are completely finished; the laying down of the rails is also far advanced, and there will be, very shortly, one continuous way along the whole extent of the section; the second way will not be finished for some time longer, as the necessary materials have not yet been supplied. By the end of February next the first of the ways will be achieved upon this section. Between Arras and Lille and Valenciennes one way is already accomplished, and the other on the point of being so.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MONUMENT TO GRACE DARLING.—The long-contemplated monument to the memory of the late Miss Grace Horsly Darling, is about to be erected in Bangor churchyard.

WARWICK ELECTION.—It is expected that Lord Brooke will be returned without opposition.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—Mr. Walter has offered himself for Windsor, with every prospect of success. The struggle will be between Mr. Walter and Colonel Reid, who makes no secret of avowing that he is the "Government" candidate, and that he will be supported by the "Castle" interest. Under these circumstances, there is very little doubt that the battle for the representation of the Royal borough will be hardly fought, and the honour stoutly contended for.

WOODSTOCK ELECTION.—The vacancy caused by the death of the Marquis of Ely, and consequent elevation of Viscount Loftus to the peerage, makes little stir in the borough itself as to who is likely to be its new representative. The only candidate in the field at present is Lord Alfred Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough. Should he succeed, of which there is no reasonable doubt, his lordship will be the youngest member in the House of Commons, only having attained his majority on the 24th of April last.

WIGAN ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the election of a member to represent this borough, in the place of the late Peter Greenall, Esq., took place on Wednesday, at the Moot Hall. The candidates were the Hon. Captain James Lindsay, second son of the Earl of Balcarres, on the Conservative interest; and R. A. Thicknesse, Esq., son of the late Ralph Thicknesse, Esq., of Beech-hill, near Wigan, formerly M.P. for the borough, on the side of the Whigs.—Joseph Acton, Esq., proposed Mr. Thicknesse as a candidate for the representation of the borough. Reece Bevan, Esq., seconded the nomination.—John Thompson, Esq., proposed the Hon. Captain Lindsay. John Lord, Esq., seconded the nomination.—Mr. Thicknesse and Captain Lindsay severally addressed the electors.—The Mayor called for a show of hands, which was clearly in favour of the Captain.—A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Thicknesse, which commenced on Thursday morning. The result of the poll on Thursday was the election of Captain Lindsay. The numbers at the close were—Lindsay, 273; Thicknesse, 211. Total majority for Lindsay, 62.

CONFLAGRATION AT NOTTINGHAM.—A very serious fire was discovered shortly after eight o'clock, on Tuesday evening last, in a range of buildings in Wool-alley, Nottingham, occupied as workshops by Mr. William Bates, of Woolpack-lane, maker of stocking frames. The building in question was three stories high, the top one being a room about ninety feet long, full of frames; the second contained a workshop and the counting house; and the ground floor, the forge, a stable, and other offices. The inhabitants in the surrounding houses soon found it expedient to secure their goods, and seek shelter in their neighbours' houses. The fire lasted all night. The building was completely gutted, the floors and rooms having fallen in and been completely consumed. The number of frames destroyed is about one hundred and thirty, and the damage is estimated at not less than £1400. The building was insured, but the frames and other property, unfortunately, were not. The cause of the accident is a mystery, but it is supposed that the fire originated in consequence of some sparks flying unperceived from the forge, upon some shavings left by the carpenters, who had been employed the day before to repair the floor.

GREAT FIRE AT INVERNESS.—This town was, on Wednesday week, subjected to a calamity greater than has visited it for many years, three large lofty tenements being totally destroyed by fire, involving the loss of property to a great extent. The locality in which the fire took place embraces part of Inglis-street and Theatre-lane. It broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. M'Kay, merchant, Mr. Mackay, tailor and clothier, and others, from which it spread to two lands adjoining, possessed on the ground floor by several shopkeepers, and occupied above as dwelling-houses. The fire was first observed about three on Wednesday morning, and so rapid were the ravages of the flames over the building, that some of the tenants only became aware of their danger by the beds in which they slept being ignited, and were glad to make their escape in their night clothes. The whole of the furniture in these dwelling-houses was destroyed—thirteen families, amounting to sixty-two individuals, having been burnt out. Great loss was also sustained in the shops beneath. Mr. M'Kay is said to have suffered to the extent of nearly £5000.

A POLICEMAN SHOT AT LIVERPOOL.—A policeman was shot at Liverpool on Sunday morning, under circumstances of a serious character. The event occurred at Hotham-street, Bridewell, about half-past one o'clock on that morning. It appears that, about that hour, three very respectably dressed persons, gentlemen by their exterior, were found drunk and disorderly in one of the neighbouring streets, and in the act of attempting to break open a door. Upon being conveyed to Hotham street Bridewell they were searched, and upon the person of one a brace of pocket pistols were found. The pistols were laid upon the counter for a minute or two for the purpose of completing the search, and the person upon whom they were discovered seems to have put those present upon their guard, for he distinctly declared, in an audible voice, that they were loaded. Immediately after, however, the youngest of his companions seized one of the pistols and fired at police officer No. 418. The contents entered the bridge of the unfortunate man's nose, and passed, as since ascertained, in a slanting direction through his head. He was placed on a mattress in the Bridewell, and surgical assistance was speedily procured. The wound bled profusely. Subsequently he was conveyed to the Infirmary in Brownlow-street, where he lay during the whole of the next day in a very precarious state. Up to Monday night the doctors were unable to extract the ball, and, consequently, to pronounce any opinion as to the probability of the man's recovery. There is every reason to fear that the pistol was loaded with a ball or a large slug, for the wound is of such a nature as would have been inflicted with a charge of that kind, and a large slug has been extracted from the second pistol. It was rumoured that both the pistols had been loaded for the last six months, and that the owner had carried them with him upon a tour he made during the past summer through the south of England. The three prisoners, on being booked, gave fictitious names; but it has since been ascertained that their real names are, Emanuel Bromilow, Thomas Benbow, and Thomas Francis Russell. The latter, who had the sum of £25 upon his person, fired the shot. One of them states that he is a medical man, another that he is brother to a timber-merchant. Russell is an attorney. The unfortunate police-officer is an Irishman by birth. On Monday the parties charged were brought before Mr. Rushton and a bench of magistrates, when Benbow and Bromilow were charged with forcing open the door of a person called Wothing, in Hill-street. They made no defence. The bench, after examining Wothing and one of the police-officers, took up the case of Russell. The magistrates have since resolved to send the case for trial, but Russell has been admitted to bail.

We learn from Lucern, that the investigation respecting the death of M. Leu is concluded, and the decision come to is, that he was murdered by a person named Muller, an inhabitant of the canton, who has been for some time confined in the House of Correction, in the city, on suspicion, but is now transferred to a more secure prison, as it has been discovered that plans were made to facilitate the escape of the prisoners in the House of Correction.

MUSIC.

A PROVINCIAL CONCERT.

M. AND MADAME OURY'S MORNING CONCERT AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—An expedition merely to attend a provincial concert in former times, would have been regarded as an act of intense insanity on the part of either amateur or critic; but, with the rule of these "iron times," such a trip becomes as much a matter of course, as an ordinary attendance at the Hanover-square Rooms. On seeing the programme for a musical entertainment at Tunbridge Wells, with only 13 pieces distributed in two parts, in which the names of Beethoven, Maysseder, Mendelssohn, Molique, Mercadante, Massini, Donizetti, &c., were well balanced, and with only two vocalists and three instrumentalists, we asked ourselves whether a revolution in English taste was about to take place, and that *quality* and not *quantity* was to be the basis of a well-regulated scheme? We speculated as to the reception of such a concert, and resolved to have our question solved by a personal attendance. At eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, starting from the head quarters of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, 198, Strand, we found that the cab-driver drove over Waterloo Bridge as the nearest cut to the London Bridge Station, the cuttings in Fleet-street rendering the circumnavigation compulsory. A pleasant railroad ride is it to Tunbridge Wells *via* Croydon, Reigate, and Tunbridge. There was but one casualty; the train being half-an-hour over time at Reigate, an inflammatory gent. menaced to write to the Editor of the *Times* for redress. The line to the Wells is now complete; that is, the train at Tunbridge, by a series of marchings and countermarchings, quits the Dover Line, and suddenly you find yourself looking down on the valley where a few seconds before you had been sliding. We regret that the profane joke relative to the "Wells" is still extant. Everybody knows who has visited the spot that there are divers mounds which bear such scriptural names as Ephraim, Sion, &c. The parish clerk, who had built houses "to let" on the last-named hill, anxious to have a proper value fixed on his property, gave out the psalm when his apartments were empty—"Mount Sion is a pleasant place." From the station at the "Wells" to the Royal Sussex Hotel, where the concert was given, is a legitimate omnibus sixteenpennyworth, the route disclosing the sinuosities of the streets of the "Wells," and the remnants of the sanatory heath, very advantageously. The room in the hotel, for a county so famed for hops, we thought small for balls, but for a chamber concert well adapted. There was a good attendance, the visitors arriving chiefly from the town of Tunbridge, and not consisting of the aborigines of the "Wells." Indeed, we heard mysterious whisperings as to funds between the aristocracies of the two towns, as to the division of patronage, although a community of sentiment ought to exist, inasmuch as we heard from a competent authority that the "hardware" was indigenous to both places. Pretty, however, were the toilettes, and bright the eyes of the fairer portion of the Kentish creation—whether of the "Town," or, the "Wells," and right judges did they prove themselves of the dainty musical repast provided for their morning's digestion.

Madame Oury is a *pianiste*, who plays not only with marvellous rapidity and consummate feeling and taste, but she reads off the work she plays with astonishing accuracy. She knows Beethoven's pianoforte compositions by heart, and can execute them from memory. In the trio, in E flat, for piano, violin, and violoncello, her even and firm touch, so delicate and *volant* at the same time, conquered the greatest difficulties with ease and grace. In the appalling combinations in Thalberg's "Moise," in which it would seem as if four pair of hands were required to carry out the composer's conceptions; and in the brilliant passages of Maysseder's trio, in B flat, Madame Oury proved her perfect command over the instrument, and the diversity of her style. There is an enthusiasm, a fire, and an energy in her execution, that place her in the first rank of lady-pianists. M. Oury's violin performances establish his claims as an accomplished artist, thoroughly acquainted with the fine thoughts of the mighty masters. The concertante duos for pianoforte and violin of M. and Madame Oury, on themes from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," owe their great charm to matured practice together, and an intimate acquaintance with executive effects, especially those of modern mechanism. Mr. Cullum performed the violoncello part in the trios, and, with Madame Oury, a duo (à quatre mains) on Mendelssohn's celebrated March from the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Cullum is organist of Tunbridge, and is a sound musician, who loves Bach's fugues, and can execute them well.

The singers were Signor F. Lablache and Madame Lablache (formerly Miss Fanny Wyndham). These clever artists have a *répertoire* of duets, which they sing excellently, establishing what constant practice will accomplish. The younger Lablache is a highly-cultivated musician, as well as singer, whose compositions will give him an additional claim for a name in musical history.

The Concert lasted two hours, and afforded infinite gratification; and, like the Parisian Concerts, the company were enabled to separate without the *ennui* or exhaustion experienced from the lengthened London programmes.

It must be recorded as a remarkable instance of English enthusiasm for art, that there was one gentleman present, who has a seat near Leigh, and is building a Music-room, in the Gothic style, eighty feet long by thirty wide, to be called the Beethoven Hall.

To any amateur who, like ourselves, may visit Tunbridge Wells on a musical expedition, we recommend, in conclusion, that the return shall be made by the Penshurst station to London, asbetween the "Wells" and the last-mentioned place the most charming scenery in the world will regale his sight. Starting at half-past eleven o'clock, a.m., attending the Concert, riding to Penshurst, and returning to town by railroad—in all, not far short of a hundred miles—we accomplished by half-past ten o'clock at night.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The first Concert of the twelfth season was given on Monday last, at Erat's Harp Saloon, in Berners-street. The room was well filled, and the heat most oppressive. We were rather disappointed in finding that the only novelty in the scheme was a scena from "Attila," a MS. opera, by Howard Glover. This musician is a son of Mrs. Glover, the clever Haymarket actress. He made his *début* as a violinist, and has now an opera accepted at the Princess' Theatre. We presume the scena—which is written for a soprano—expresses affection for some young Marcus who had knelt before her "maiden shrine" in some "gloomy night," which she, consequently, deemed "fair." The scena opens with an aria, which is broken, for no apparent reason, by some bars of recitative, and then another aria is heard. It is impossible to predict how this scena will tell on the stage; in a room, it is quite ineffective. Mrs. A. Newton, who sang it, has considerable energy, and a powerful organ, but her intonation is precarious, and her style laboured. The remaining vocal specimens of the abilities of our native composers, were a pretty duo, by Mr. H. A. Richards, called "The Return," charmingly voiced, and well sung, by Mrs. A. Newton and Miss Duval; and a scena, "Rome," by E. J. Loder. Mr. W. H. Seguin sung the latter with praiseworthy zeal and tact, but the composition itself was frivolous, and fell far short of the solemnity of such a theme as the grandeur of the great Eternal City. Donizetti has a waltz tune during a murder, in one of his operas; and it is on record that Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning; but still one does not like, even with these authorities, that Mr. Loder should associate the name of Caesar, and the Tiber's "silent wave," with quad-rillen reminiscences. The instrumental gleanings of native manufacture, were Macfarren's Quartet in A, for two violins, tenor, and violoncello, and H. Westrop's Quintet in E flat for the same instruments, with the addition of a pianoforte part. Macfarren's work is based not only on the *forms* but on the *ideas* of Beethoven—what is good is not original, and what is original is not good. The first and last movements were inordinately long and wearisome; and we do not understand, after the scherzo, why such laboured attempts at the fantastic should have been made in the fourth movement. The best passages were in the Andante, but they were suggestive of old thoughts. Westrop's Quintet has much more evidence of the "sacred fire"—that is, of originality. The Andante is instrumented with graceful phrases of melodious imagery: the *presto* was too scrambling and full of commonplaces. Works of Mozart and Beethoven opened and concluded, as usual, the scheme. The executants were Miss Barker, a pupil of Sterndale Bennett, who distinguished herself on the pianoforte; Mr. Willy, first violin; Mr. Watson, ditto and second violin; Mr. Hill, tenor; Mr. Hancock, violoncello; H. Westrop, piano; and Weslake, second violin. These are able players, but evidence of want of sufficient rehearsals was afforded.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The new opera of "The Fairy Oak" will be produced to-night at Drury Lane Theatre. The *libretto* is by Mr. Cos Cope, a member of the General Committee, and the music by Mr. Forbes, many years conductor of the Societa Armonica Concerts. Moriani has concluded his engagement at the Italian Opera, in Paris, and has departed for Madrid. Madame Persiani has been singing magnificently in Paris; it has been remarked that her voice was never in finer order. Ronconi's acting is still the admiration of the French critics. Lablache, Mario, and la Grisi maintain their sway. Victor Hugo having positively declined to allow his story of "Ernani" to be attached to Verdi's opera, a new plot has been written, called "The Proscribed," or, Corsair of Venice. Duprez has left Paris for Italy, during his two months' leave of absence from the Académie Royale. His voice latterly had quite recovered its pristine power. It is believed that Jenny Lind will fulfil her engagement with the Drury Lane Lessee in the course of the ensuing spring; Meyerbeer declared lately in Paris, that he would not speak to Jenny again, unless she kept her contract with Mr. Bunn. We may add, as some doubts have been expressed on this subject, that we have seen the agreement for 20 representations in London, signed by Jenny Lind, in Berlin, in presence of the Earl of Westmoreland. The portrait and memoir of this celebrated *artiste*, the legitimate successor of Sontag, appeared in the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"The Swiss Bellringers," who performed some time since at the Adelphi Theatre, have since travelled, with great success, through the United States and the Canadas. At the date of their last letter, they were playing at Boston, to 1000 persons nightly; and they propose to start from New Orleans, for Havana, Mexico, and the West India Islands; and then return to England.

Professor Keller is giving two series daily of the *Poses Plastiques*, in Suffolk-street. The exhibition consists in some very artistic groupings, by real figures, in tight shape dresses, representing several well-known pieces of sculpture—the "Gladiators," "Cupid and Psyche," the "Ariadne," the "Graces," &c. These might be improved by a little more attention to the *mise en scène*, as well as the costuming of the *artistes*. All colours, even of the faintest tints, should be done away with, that the figures might resemble marble! The unseemly wrinkles of their "dresses" might also be improved with advantage. At present, the grouping is a species of compromise between painting and sculpture, being neither one thing nor the other.

Mr. Selby's dramatic adaptation of "Le Diable à Quatre," is announced for Monday, at the ADELPHI. Report says it is to be produced with great splendour.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

In the days of our boyhood, we have often been amused by the old pantomime trick of a candle which could not be put out. It is all in vain that the Clown places his foot on it; when he lifts it up again, the candle is gone from under it certainly, but it is blazing away in some other corner of the stage as unquenchable as ever. Pantaloon does his utmost to accomplish the task, with no better success; for, after stealing up to it with the greatest caution, and covering it with a huge extinguisher, when he lifts it up with his cry of "Now I've got 'em!" he finds that the candle has disappeared, to appear as quickly in some other place.

Such is the manner in which Abd-el Kader has been amusing himself latterly, while France and Morocco (as Clown and Pantaloon) have been endeavouring to put him out.

First comes France, who attacks him, disperses his troops, and compels him to become a fugitive, whom Fortune seems to have for ever forsaken; but, in a short time, he is at the head of his troops as active as ever.

Then comes Morocco, who endeavours to exterminate him in some other manner, with no better success. He is now at the head of his troops, who, elated with their late victory, idolize their leader, and follow him, more for the purpose of resisting oppression, and preserving their country from the tyranny of invaders, than from any hope of gain.

Wild, ardent, and enthusiastic, taught from their very childhood to admire courage, activity, and perseverance, it is no wonder that they are devoted to Abd-el-Kader, who has proved, beyond a doubt, that he possesses each of those qualities in a great degree. When it is also taken into consideration that he is fighting for their rights—that he is heading them against the enemies of their country and their faith—and, that, no matter what their petty quarrels may be amongst themselves, they are sure to make common cause against the oppression of their invaders—that Abd-el-Kader himself is accustomed to hardships of every description—that he has been living precariously in the desert, the curse of continual defeat oppressing and overwhelming him—no fatigue sufficient to turn him from the course he so perseveringly pursues—living among a people who, if they do not openly avow themselves his friends, help him with supplies and information in private, we are forced to think that it will not be so easy to destroy him as some at present believe.

He is now able to collect about 4,000 men for a short expedition, of whom 500 or 600 horse, and 1200 or 1300 foot, would be regular troops; it is true that they would not all be disciplined, but a never-dying patriotism, and a life passed in the endurance of privations and fatigues, which would kill a European in such a climate, will, in a great measure, make up for the want of discipline. Sir Roger de Coverley says, in speaking of one of his ancestors (Sir Hugh de Coverley), "That he was a brave man, and narrowly escaped being killed in the Civil Wars, for he was sent out of the field on a private message the day before the Battle of Worcester." Abd-el-Kader and his adherents have had a similar escape from utter destruction. A Correspondent of the *Times* says:—"There has been more commotion in the Palace (St. Cloud) caused by the disaster in Algeria than such an event ought to produce. That the King was deeply affected by it I have already informed you. Upon these martial youths, the Princes, the effect was that of fire communicated to gunpowder. The three at present there (Prince de Joinville, and the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier) set about preparing for instant departure to coerce Morocco, and seize upon or destroy Abd-el Kader, and his adherent Arabs and Kabyles, and probably to exterminate the race of each. The Duke de Montpensier was, perhaps, the most impatient and ardent of the three, but the King interfered, and positively forbade their departure."

It is fearful to contemplate what the consequences would have been to Abd-el Kader had they gone.

There was a singular case brought before Mr. Cottingham at the South-west Police-court one day last week. *Alfred Guze*, a paper-hanger, was charged by Mr. Stracey, the landlord of the Ship and Pilot on Bernonsey-wall (by the by, it's a very queer place for a ship to be, and he must be a clever pilot who brought it there), with stealing a curious snuff-box made out of a deer's hoof; but it came out in evidence that it was the prisoner's dog who stole the snuff-box; and it was proved that the said dog was very much in the habit of taking, or, more properly speaking, stealing, any little article on which he could lay his hand—we beg his pardon—his paw.

In dismissing the case, the magistrate gave some very good advice, which we shall take the liberty of giving to our readers in our own words:—

Little pup, little pup,
Why do you steal?
Give it up, give it up,
Or, without fail,
Some unfortunate day
—If you go on this way—
You'll be brought up and committed to gaol.

There seems to be a war mania raging at present as strongly and as widely as that of the railway. In Italy, they are up and stirring; in Spain, they are far from being quiet; in Mexico, Oribe and Rosas continue to keep the inhabitants in a state of blessed unhappiness; as a sample of which, we give an extract from a morning paper:—"An English family had recently received into its bosom their only son, who had returned after finishing his education here, and as Rosas had intimated his intention to call upon all males of a certain age (between 20 and 50) to take up arms, this youth would have to assist (being born there of English parents—see Sir Robert Peel's explanation, 4th April), in driving his parents out of the country." In the United States (Illinois) the mob are up against the Mormons, nearly one hundred of whose houses have been burned; and, sick and well, young and old, women and children, all alike, turned out into the woods and prairies, where the fate that awaits them, God only knows!

The Indians on the frontier, the Kickapoos and Camanchees, have also the infection, and commenced scalping each other as "Indiannatically" as ever. The Mexicans have had a hard battle with the latter, killing 100 of their men, and taking prisoner the wife of the principal war chief.

The mania has extended to Madagascar, where it has attacked the natives, and has been communicated by them to some English and French soldiers who were about the place at the time; we hope that it will not extend amongst the latter, as they may be possessed with a desire to establish themselves in the places of the natives, and if such were to take place, between the climate, which is most fatal to Europeans, and the natives, who are cruel and faithless, we very much fear that they would "pay too much for their whistle."

At Cadix ten brigands embarked in a boat, for the purpose of taking an English brig which was lying in the harbour, but it is needless to add that they "caught a tartar."

Two battalions of the 58th Regiment (French), who were at work on the Chiffa-road, had three men killed by a *coup-de-soleil*, before they arrived at Bouffarick; this goes far to prove that Algeria is becoming too hot for the French.

On dit, that "Poet Bunn" has, for the present, resigned the quill to Rooke, the composer of "Amclie," who is engaged in preparing an opera for "Old Drury." Hungerford Suspension bridge was sold last week for £226,000, yielding a profit of £62 10s. on each share of £25, which is very fair, considering the short period during which it has been open. The speculators begin to fear that the supply of iron will not be sufficient to meet the demand caused by the multiplicity of railroads about to be formed. If any of our readers feel in want of amusement for a wet day, they will find plenty in the advertising columns of the *Times*. A few days ago we were informed that "an old established house, which had travelled for four years, was in want of a commercial gentleman," and, in another part of the same impression, we were likewise informed that "a gentleman, who had been in the habit of driving ten counties, wished for a re-engagement!" This last beats Asley hollow!

OPENING OF THE NEW HALL, LINCOLN'S-INN.—It is understood that her Majesty has fixed the 30th instant to open the New Hall, Lincoln's-inn, at two o'clock, P.M. The festivity is to be a morning collation, not a dinner or banquet, as originally proposed; and we understand that the guests will consist exclusively of her Majesty's Ministers and immediate attendants. The reason for thus limiting the invitations is the very large number of members of the Inn claiming to be present as of right. The Benchers will receive her Majesty in full professional costume. Lords Brougham and Campbell (both Benchers) are expected to be present.

M. THIERS.—Last Saturday, this eminent individual, accompanied by Madame Thiers, proceeded to the British Museum, for the purpose of viewing the magnificent collection of that establishment. He was received by Sir Henry Ellis, the librarian; Sir F. Madden, Mr. Hawkins, &c., who conducted him through the library, the sculpture-room, the Chinese room, and the various other departments, and who explained the history of the most important subjects in the Museum. It being a day which was not open to the public, every facility was thus afforded for viewing the entire apartments, at which M. Thiers expressed himself much gratified. He also visited the National Gallery. M. Thiers inspected Woolwich dockyard on Monday afternoon, and was accompanied by the Hon. H. T. L. Corry, Secretary to the Admiralty, with a party of friends of the late Prime Minister of France. M. Thiers arrived at three o'clock P.M., and was received by Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt., C.B., and K.C.H., and the authorities of the dockyard, and conducted over the factory, boiler-maker, and foundry departments, and over the *Grampus* frigate, of 50 guns, the *Terrible* war-steamer, of 800 horse power, and the *Royal Albert*, first-rate man-of-war, of 120 guns; and also over every part of this great naval depot worthy of notice. M. Thiers left London on Wednesday for Bowd Park, Wilts, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, having received a pressing invitation from the noble Marquis. From Bowd Park, M. Thiers repairs to the Grange, Hants, to visit Lord and Lady Ashburton.

GENERAL FRANCIS SLATER BENBOW.—This venerable general officer (formerly of the 1st Life Guards) expired on Tuesday (last week) at his seat in Essex, in his 76th year. The deceased General had seen much service in the army, having assisted in the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, in 1794, and at the taking of the last-mentioned town he was severely wounded in both legs. In 1812 he took part in the campaign under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, CALCUTTA.

This magnificent Christian Temple is now in course of erection; and, when completed, it will form a splendid ornament to "the City of Palaces." The first stone was laid October 8th, 1839; the architect is Colonel Forbes, of the Engineers.

The style of architecture is Gothic, or, as Mr. Britton terms it, Christian, modified by circumstances, that is, Indo-Gothic, or Indo-Christian, if such words may be allowed.

The extreme length of the building, including the buttresses, will be 247 feet, and its width 81, and at the Transepts 114. The height of the Tower and Spire from the ground will be 201 feet, and of the walls to the top of the battlements 59 feet. The East and West Windows will be 41 feet high by 14 wide; the others, which will go round the building at intervals of eleven feet, and open to the floor for the fullest admission of air, 35 feet 3 by 4 feet 6 inches.

The roof will be flat, or rather, a flat curve, as generally prevails in Calcutta, and, indeed, almost universally throughout the East, in European buildings. A pitched roof would have required for its support double rows of enormous columns in the body of the Church, which would both have obstructed that full ventilation of air which is indispensable in this climate, and have greatly lessened the interior space and the facility of hearing. The north and south Transepts will be on either side the Lantern of the tower, and extend sixteen feet and a half beyond the body of the Church. The Pinnacles of the Tower will rise 76 feet 3 inches above the roof of the building, and the Spire 93 feet 10 inches above the Tower. Thus much of the general dimensions.

The internal dimensions and the distribution of the parts of the Building will be as follows:—the western carriage Verandah will be 61 feet by 21 feet 5 inches, and 15 feet high; over which will be the Library, of the same length and width. The Nave, which is carried to so great an extent in the old Cathedrals at home, is omitted at present, but there is a Western Vestibule, 36 feet by 22 feet 8 inches, with side rooms, in which will be the ascents to the Library and Tower. The Lantern will be open on its four sides by lofty arches 43 feet 9 inches high, by 14 wide, and will have eight windows, 17 feet 3 inches by 3 feet each, at a height of about 82 feet, to illumine it from above. The Lantern will be 27 feet square, and above the roof 35 feet 6 inches. The Transepts, north and south, will be 44 feet by 28, and will serve, during the hours of divine service, the one for a Vestry, the other for a grand side Entrance.

The internal dimensions of the main body of the Cathedral will be 127 feet in length by 61, spanned by an iron-trussed roof, adorned with Gothic tracery; the height 47 feet.

The body of the Cathedral, if fully pewed, will accommodate at least 800 persons; and if galleries should be added hereafter, and chairs be occasionally placed in the aisles, as is done in all our Calcutta churches on the great festivals, 1300 or 1400. The Transepts, also, Lantern, and Western Verandah, should they ever be wanted for separate congregations of Catechumens or Sunday Schools, would furnish above 400 additional seats. The capacity of the Cathedral will not be less, therefore, than for 1700 persons. But the arrangement of the sittings will be ruled by circumstances, and the convenience of the congregation; as all the stalls, pulpits, reading-desks, pews, and benches, are intended to be moveable.

Coolness will particularly be consulted. The freest possible circulation of air, and the full effect of the Punnahs (for these as well as Venetians to the windows are indispensable in Bengal), will be provided for by the extraordinary height of the roof, by the thickness of the walls and buttresses, by the absence of galleries and clustered columns, by the darkening of the windows with deeply-painted glass, by shielding the grand western entrance with a wall and verandah, by the raising of the floor four and a half feet above the ground, and by creating currents of air between the lower divisions of the windows of the sacred edifice and the Lantern. On the whole, the Bishop hopes it will be the coolest church in India, if such language can be applied to any edifice in such a climate.

We gather from a letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated Suez, May 6, 1845, the following very interesting details:

"I landed at Calcutta on Sunday evening, April 26, and had begged the Venerable Archdeacon and Colonel Forbes, my incomparable engineer and architect, with my Cathedral Secretary, C. K. Robison, Esq., to meet me at the Ghaut. Other friends joined, and we drove to the Cathedral before I went to my own Palace. I entered the sacred edifice, after an absence of more than a year and a half, and in a weak state of health, with indescribable pleasure and solemnity of mind. When our party reached the middle of the Choir, I paused and offered up, with a loud voice, my thanksgivings to Almighty God, for permitting the works to proceed thus far, dedicated the place to the glory of Christ, and prayed that it might be filled with thronging converts to sound forth the praises of His redemption. The 'Gloria Patri' was then sung. The scene was overwhelming to us all. Colonel Forbes took me over the buildings. I was astonished; the effect was so much grander than I had anticipated. I must have forgotten English Cathedrals, or our Lantern surpasses or equals many of them. Eighty-three feet high and fourteen square, with eight lancet windows toward the top, for which deeply-stained glass, as well as for the great eastern window, is preparing in London; for Venetians could not be employed in them, and a mitigation of the Bengal sun is indispensable. Represent, I pray you, to your mind the effect of the scene—the Transepts stretching north and south of the Lantern 114 feet—the Choir to the east, 140 feet—the western entrance and carriage Verandah, 110 feet—the whole covered in, representing the appearance of a church. May God be praised; and may the spiritual benefits surpass immeasurably the external and subordinate buildings, which are in themselves of course nothing; though to erect a Cathedral in 'the City of Palaces' without some regard to ecclesiastical appearance, would have shown a contempt for the religion we profess; but all is now in keeping.

"And here let me return to the Venerable Society my best thanks for their fifth and last Annual Contribution of £1000, half of which five donations has been invested for the Endowment Fund, the other half (£2500) has been devoted to the buildings. This gift of £5000, the similar grant of the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel, for founding a Native Canonry, of £5000, and a donation of £4000 by a relative of the late Rev. John Natt, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, have been the largest contributions yet made, but not the last, as I trust; for many, many friends who have been connected with India, will doubtless remember St. Paul's, Calcutta, in their wills. Others will undertake collections for particular objects—the organ, for example, £1800; the clock, £700; the putting-up and fitting the stained glass windows (of which the glass for the great eastern one is the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, under the sanction of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and is, as I learn, a fine representation, by West and Jervis, of the Crucifixion), £500; the marble floor, £2000; the erection of any one of the six Canonries, £500; a Native School-house, £500; Communion-plate, £500, &c. &c.

"For I find we shall still want money, as is always found to be the case in great undertakings of an untied character, and in India. The buildings, at present, are advanced thus far:—The spire is finished 204 feet from plane of site, and the scaffolding removed. It is crowned with a gilded arrow for a vane, nine feet long, which I call the *arrow of the Lord's deliverance*, as the Prophet speaks, as an emblem or token of "the deliverance" which the Gospel of Christ is about, in God's due time, to work in Heathen and Mahomedan India, and in which I trust the Cathedral Missionary Canons may take a share. The angular turrets of the tower, &c., are not up. The great roof is on, but not finished. The whole building has to be channamed (a kind of white-washing, but more durable, and of stone colour) inside and out; the floor to be laid; steps of entrance to be put up on all sides; organ and clock to be placed; windows all over the building and Venetians to be put in; all the fittings-up, finishings, enclosure, the six Canon-Missionaries' Houses and School-rooms to be erected; a light Gothic iron railing, with gates at proper distances, to be thrown round the Cathedral-close, or, as we term it, compound (which I have petitioned Sir H. Hardinge, Bart., our Governor-General, to enlarge, that we may have space for our School rooms, and I have every reason to hope, with success; his Excellency is doing all he can for Christianity); and a variety of other things, as our octagonal Chapter-house, to serve as a vestry, and leaning externally on the south wall, behind the Bishop's pew; all to be gradually undertaken, as funds come in.

"These matters will be regulated by the same prudence which has guided us thus far. We have enough in hand (£11,655, or a lac and 16,550 Rs., or thereabouts) to prepare all essential finishings and fittings for the consecration of the Cathedral; the rest we shall leave, if necessary, to future generations; for indeed it is for future ages such a building in its full extent and its vast ultimate spiritual designs is destined. It is a cause of gratitude to Almighty God that we have proceeded thus far without a single impediment from failure of funds or architectural skill, and with entire love and harmony in our Committee, subscribers, and benefactors.

"My appreciation of the spiritual importance of the Cathedral as the first beginning of an indigenous Ministry, and the first Missionary institution not dependent on friends and societies at home, commenced in India, is higher than it ever was. I believe it is God who put it into the hearts of his servants. My object, in the whole is, as I trust, the glory of Christ and the salvation of souls. The external edifice is nothing. It is the edification of an invisible church to Christ in Heathen and Mahomedan India, which is my aim, my hope, and my prayer."

THE EISTEDDFOD.—This well-known annual meeting for the distribution of prizes for the encouragement of native talent took place at Abergavenny on Wednesday and Thursday. The attendance was very numerous. Sir B. Hall presided in the unavoidable absence of Sir John Morgan, and the proceedings went off with considerable éclat. The company comprised most of the gentry of the neighbourhood, as well as several foreigners of distinction, including Dwarkanath Tagore.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Monday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the following accident occurred on the river, off Battersea, by which a respectable middle-aged man, named George Rutter, residing in the Vauxhall-road, lost his life. It appears that Mr. Rutter and a friend were proceeding down the river in a small boat, and when off the place above-mentioned, they came athwart a barge which was moored, and their frail barque instantly upset. Mr. Rutter immediately sank under the barge, and was not seen to rise again; his friend succeeded in grasping the cable, until he was rescued by the bargeman (named Poole).



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, CALCUTTA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

OPENING OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, AT DALSTON.

On Wednesday, this excellent institution for the reception of the German sick poor was opened with due ceremony. The establishment originated at a public meeting held in June last, at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided. A subscription was then opened, and our advertising columns have borne testimony to the munificent manner in which the wealthy and great have contributed to this noble object. Since then, the Committee have secured the premises shown in our illustration: they are situated in the healthy suburb of Dalston, and consist of a large building, and several acres of gardens and pleasure grounds, which is an excellent provision for the use and recreation of convalescents. Our illustration shows the garden front.

The day chosen for the inauguration was singularly appropriate—it being the anniversary of the birthday of the King of Prussia.

The ceremony was attended by a large and brilliant assemblage of ladies. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present, there were—Prince George of Cambridge; his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Minister; Rev. William Kuper, D.D., Chaplain of the Royal German Chapel, St. James's, The Lodge, South Lambeth; Rev. C. F. A. Steinkopf, D.D., Minister of the German Lutheran Church, Savoy-street, Strand; A. Bernays, Phil. Dr., Prof. of the German language at King's College; Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., F.R.S.; Rev. Louis Cappel, Phil. Dr., Minister of the St. George's German Lutheran Church, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel; J. C. H. Freund, Esq., M.D.; Frederick Huth, Esq., Treasurer; William Kuper, Esq.; R. M. Phillips, Esq.; C. A. Preller, Esq., Sub Treasurer; Rev. Adolphus Walbaum, Minister of the German Lutheran Church, Trinity lane, Cheapside, Honorary Secretary; D. H. Walne, Esq.; John Wilson, Esq., M.D.; Rev. Charles Wesley, D.D.; Dr. Sutro; Dr. Steinau.

Soon after one o'clock, the company assembled in the chapel, when the beautiful German hymn, "Nun danket alle Gott," with its celebrated air, both two hundred years old, was sung by a choir of German boys and girls, and accompanied by the Chevalier Neukomm, on a sweet and powerful organ of the fabric of Mr Meyer; the Rev. Dr. Kuper, Chaplain of the Royal German Chapel, St. James's, engaged in prayer, then read the 41st Psalm, and part of the 99th chapter of the First Book of Chronicles; after which he delivered an address, all in German. Another stanza of the hymn was then sung; after which the Rev. Dr. Steinkopf, Minister of the German Lutheran Church, Savoy-street, Strand, delivered another address to the people in German, and then pronounced a benediction. The concluding stanza of the hymn was then sung, accompanied as before, after which the company retired to one of the ward-rooms, where the English part of the ceremony commenced.

Chevalier Bunsen then addressed his Royal Highness Prince George (the President), stating the objects of the Charity to be, first, to give relief in case of illness to as many as possible of their own poor and indigent countrymen, of whom there were no less than 20,000 to 25,000, industrious in their habits, and unexceptionable as to their general conduct, living in this metropolis; and, secondly, to offer a limited number of rooms with somewhat superior accommodations to such as were able to pay for their maintenance, and yet did not possess homes where they could obtain the comforts they

required in periods of illness. They were promised the assistance of the first members of the profession, both in the medical and surgical departments of the London hospitals; and, finally, they would have the good fortune to receive further assistance in each of these departments from German practitioners, who were either here or had professed their willingness to come without any salary. (Hear, hear.) With respect to nurses, he had received positive assurance that before six months had elapsed, they should be able to introduce, for the first time in England, three "Deaconesses," or Protestant Sisters of Charity, from the establishment at Kaiserwerth, near Wessendorf—an institution the fame of which had already spread through Germany, Switzerland, and Holland, and many parts of France. These Deaconesses were trained nurses, who had devoted their lives to the care and attendance of sick persons, and who performed all the labours and services for which the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity were so justly praised in many countries. He was enabled to say the institution would be opened on Thursday, to all who spoke the German tongue, without distinction as to religion or origin, from Switzerland to the banks of the Rhine, and from the banks of the Rhine again to the Baltic and the North Sea. (Hear, hear.) It would be open in the freest possible manner to all visitors every part of the day, and would at all times afford assistance to the full extent of its resources. His Excellency, in conclusion, adverted to the benefit this institution would receive from the presidency of his Royal Highness's venerable parent, and thanked his Royal Highness for his attendance on that occasion. The above, however, is but an outline of Chevalier Bunsen's judicious and feeling address, which was loudly applauded by the company.

His Royal Highness Prince George then replied as follows:—Chevalier Bunsen, in my own name, and, I am sure, in the name of many I now see around me, I beg leave to say one or two words in answer to the very able *exposé* you have given of the arrangements of this establishment. In the first place, it gives me very great pleasure to be here on this occasion, however unworthy I may feel myself; for I am ashamed to say I am not farther connected with the hospital than through my father, but I trust ere long to be so. (Applause.) As the Duke is unable, very much to his own regret, to be present on this occasion, I have great pleasure in taking his place. As far as the establishment is concerned, I think it is extremely creditable to the committee to observe the manner in which they have forwarded the work, considering especially the short time in which it has been done. Though the work is more especially connected with Germany, still, from what I know of the Christian and charitable feelings of my countrymen, I am sure that Englishmen will do all that lies in their power to assist in forwarding an undertaking so desirable. I trust that this hospital may flourish, and may succeed in its benevolent design of affording comfort and relief to those who are in distress. I have great pleasure in assuring you, and I am sure I shall be seconded by those around me, when I say that we shall always feel a deep interest in the hospital, and we hope that it may meet with every success. (Great applause.)

The Prince then accompanied the Chevalier Bunsen through the wards of the establishment; and having walked some time in the grounds, left the hospital. The general company separated soon afterwards.

RAILWAY MANIA.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

RAILWAY Speculation has become the sole object of the world—cupidity is aroused, and roguery shields itself under its name, as a more safe and rapid way of gaining its ends. Abroad, as well as at home, has it proved the rallying point of all rascality—the honest man is carried away by the current and becomes absorbed in the vortex—the timid, the quiet, the moral, and he who "has no speculation in his eyes," are at last, after some slight hesitation, caught in the circle of the whirlpool as it expands, and they follow in the giddy whirl with as much excitement as those whom they have watched with pity and derision.



"Why not I as well as my neighbour?" says the baker, "it is the most rapid way of making one's bread."

"It's nothing but a joint concern," says the butcher, "luck's luck; every man takes his chance; what's one man's meat is another's poison—I shall have a cut of the carcass."

"I hope it will last," says the shoemaker, "for what boots it sticking to trade when your sole chance is the railroad."

"Friend," says the Quaker, "I will go partners with thee, for thou hast laid thy lines in pleasant places."

The Duchess of nineteen quarterings, with her friend the Countess, blush as they put their delicate hands to the horrid documents, so like a bit of trade, but congratulate themselves that "*finis coronat opus*."

"Lord! Marm," says the washer-woman, "have you heard how Mrs. T. made £500, Ma'am, by railways, in ten days, Ma'am; that is a short way of getting up things, indeed; and everything's got clean by steam, and ironing the road flat for miles and miles. They must take care they don't get in the suds, for I heerd 'em say that these quick things very often go too fast and blow up their coppers."



Thus from mouth to mouth goes the cry, gathering strength from each new reporter, that all begin to think themselves actually culpable for allowing prudence to button up their pockets, which, in keeping fast what they have got, decidedly keeps out what they have not.

The thought once entertained, becomes powerful and irritating; the patient puts on a decidedly calculating look; caution keeps shaking his head, but avarice paints a picture at which the infected one smiles, and crams his hands up to his elbows into his breeches pockets. Wonderful philosophers must these Stock Exchange chaps be, thinks he, making a £10 note into twenty in a twinkling, pop it into your fist, make a bow, and say thank ye, sir, as if they were much obliged to you. I wonder how it's done. I'm hanged if I shouldn't like to go and have a peep. Accordingly he does. His heart beats high as he walks down the famed Bartholomew lane, to the entrance of the court which gapes with wide and long jaws at its particular old chum and money-lender, the Bank, opposite, which, with equally open mouth, appears to invite you in to fill your pockets at your pleasure. Charming association! How the astonished speculator longs to go into the temple forbidden to the uninitiated, in hopes that, like at a glass blower's, he may see the brokers at work, making their more expensive bubbles; and, with a power only known to themselves, turning shillings into sovereigns, merely by hallooing at each other, and putting down immense cabalistic sums in very minute memorandum books. He passes up the court through a very motley mob of men, who look very like the people who stand at large tavern doors for the sake of the smell and the broken victuals. They do, I believe, stand there to catch what they can, and bear a strong resemblance to the high priests of the interior, as to the books, the pencil-cases, and the noise, but like the outsiders, at a sta-



THE GERMAN HOSPITAL AND GROUNDS.

tioner's, they are rather ragged at the edges, and slightly dirtied, and have no particular office or particular client, but live in the excitement and the hope that the turn of the market may be a chop and some half-and-half in their favour.

The aforesaid innocent speculator pushes open the swinging doors, which are just as quick to catch you as any animate body inside; here he is disappointed; he gets no view of the interior, but is arrested by a man in livery, who (the place being very far from like a church is not called a beadle, but being a sort of half-and-half breed they call him porter) puts his finger upon him with an impressive look and says, who? that the rash intruder does not exactly know; before he can answer he is pushed on one side by eager inquirer for Timson Janson, Bobstooth, or Snobs—or the porter shouts their names down a tin serpent that twines thro' the walls of the temple. Yells most frightful instantly arise; the foregoing names roll and scream, above, below, and around, they are at it! hear that hubbub! that awful growl! those laughs! what can they have to laugh at? Perhaps it is settling day, and Mammons filing the defaulters—the perspiration stands upon the listeners brow, who repents as he thinks of trusting his stock in such a chaos, and like the man who determines to have his tooth out, but when close to the door of the operator makes up his mind to keep it in. Yet he is irresolute to go or stay, when a rush of brokers of the liveliest order (with burst crowns to their hats, or pens stuck in the back of their collars), showing the vigour of the struggle inside, lift him out of the vestibule, and leave him with his hat over his eyes on the foot pavement.

He walks away, but the money burns in his pocket. Railway plates meet him at every turn. He runs against a young gentleman, with his eye to a little telescope, looking at a thing with alarmingly long legs; and, getting out of his way, bolts up against another, holding a long rule upright, apparently doing nothing: what are they about? Why preparing "the Anti-Omnibus Railway;" for people will no longer be content to come fifty miles an hour by Rail, and arrive at a terminus, enter an omnibus, and consume another hour in getting four miles to their homes: nothing under shooting them into their own doorways, with railroad speed, up to the very scrapers, will be tolerated. He walks, if he be a countryman especially, into a Burton Ale or Stout House, just to moisten his parched mouth, takes up the newspaper, which is crammed with Railway advertisements—one, particularly, which must prove highly productive, called the General Terminus Railway—where, from one rotunda you may, by different doors, go at once to any part of the Globe! In vain he struggles against the many-armed Demon; he finds a broker, who takes his directions and his money, and lays him gently on the red-hot gridiron of Speculation.

Who is that Young Gentleman, in that dog-cart, with his loose white coat, clubbed oily hair, and fast trotting pony? What is that hat, which rolls about, even with his elbow! Oh! I see, it has a mite of a boy in it, his tiger. How he bowls along, with a knowing chuck of his elbow at the long-stage coachmen and omnibus drivers: where can he be going so fast? To the City. Impossible! He is. He is a young Stock-jobber—Railway made. A few months back he walked to town in shoes and dirty cotton stockings, with a hack knife, and his dinner in an old newspaper, in the crown of his hat. He wrote from his employer's office for shares—why shouldn't he? He had nothing to lose—which is the finest thing to begin speculating with in the world. He now has his offices—banker—cottage out of town—and thinks the National Debt a trifle.



The Miser wakens up from his trance and hopes to clutch some more gold to imprison in his iron coffers, so tempting is the bait, that he even unties the hard knot of avarice from around the mouths of the money bags, and drops piece by piece into the vortex with a fierce agony of hope.

Feeble old age, trembling with eagerness, holds out its withered hands for a share of the golden shower, with an unhallowed desire for a piece more of the world which it is leaving.

The pleasant country town and the peaceful village are no longer free from these money fevers—the Railway is coming! Shares must be up, the Line is so fine, so much wanted. Out comes the Farmer's canvass bag—the shepherd's savings—the young lady's card-purse—all must write for Shares, their little pleasant circles become scattered, the simplicity of retirement flies, and the railway whistle scares the cattle from the pastures, and pride and vanity pop up and down with every train; last year's fashions become no longer bearable or tolerated, they can go to London in no time and be back to tea, a journey that took their grandmother, if they ever thought of a thing so rash as going, two or three days.

The little village shopkeepers are next to feel the change—all that the careful house-keepers want they have from London, it is so much better and so much cheaper, until the hitherto prosperous tradesman in small way closes his shutters and is seen no more.

The Railway, in fact, is the *ultima thule* of all classes. The peer looks out to become the Chairman or ruler, that he may carry it through his waste land and furze bushes, that compensation may portion the junior branches of his Right Honourable Family; and a lump of shares may patch some little indiscretionary hole in his rent-roll. The Squire takes it up, that, as fox hunting is somewhat cut up, he may pop some of his young cubs into good cover, as clerks, overlookers, and station inattentives, who lounge away their time at some magnificent station, and manage never to be in the way when they are wanted, either as a reference, or in cases of accident. Tradesmen leave their shops to the care of their assistants, that they may watch for contracts, and, neglecting the little things that made the fortunes of their forefathers, grasp at great ones—for now has arrived the time for lottery fortunes to be made, when immense sums are to be realised from the maniac state of the public mind, and the boldest get the greatest share, leaving the timid only regrets and the union workhouse. The poor man—agriculturist or otherwise—sneers at the paltry stipend he has hitherto gained, leaves his wife and family, with his spade on his shoulder, to seek the El Dorado of the Rail, and to gain one pound, thirty shillings, or more, being three times the sum he ever expected to be the recipient of. Well, he joins an army of debauched ruffians, who soon teach him to become one of themselves: the comfort of his home is lost in the migratory life of a Railroad man, and he turns a low sot, and his high wages were worse than nothing, and few and far between are the dribbets that conscience wrings from him for his absent family, who are left, to starve at home, or to the tender mercies of the Union.

Politics are no more—the patriot's voice is hushed—Railways sops are flying about, and they must be all gobbled up before they can attend to business. That great and influential body called senators no longer attends to the petty affairs of Army, Navy, Corn-laws, &c., but allows itself to be cut up by the Railway-shares into small lots, as Rail-



MR. MACREADY, AS HAMLET, AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

way Committees, &c. &c., in which capacity much fatigue must be endured, in keeping their worthy constituents in the dark as to their proceedings, and endeavours to do the best for themselves. Of the great stirrers up of this Railway cauldron, who keep it on the move, that it may not burn, and of their workings, in our next—Earnest in Jest.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.

On Monday evening Mr. Macready appeared, for the first time, at this theatre. Long before the time appointed for opening the doors, a vast crowd had collected at each of the different entrances, and the mass accumulated to such a degree, that, at half-past six, it became evident not above two-thirds of the multitude would be able to find room. A terrific rush took place when the doors opened, and the house was quite full a few minutes afterwards. Not only was every inch of standing room occupied, but many resolutely took up their position in places from which it was impossible to get the slightest glimpse of the stage; whilst, it was said, as many went away, as there were others packed almost to suffocation in the theatre. The effect of this on the other theatres was very remarkable: those who were disappointed in obtaining entrance at the Princess', having determined upon making a play-going night of it, directly posted off to the Haymarket, Adelphi, and Lyceum, and we were told that a sudden influx of visitors was observable at all these houses about a quarter past seven.

The tragedy of "Hamlet" was chosen for the occasion, and the earlier scenes passed almost in dumb show, the restless and crowded masses in the pit and galleries rivalling, with their noise, the clamour of "Boxing-night." But the appearance of Mr. Macready was the signal for one of the most extraordinary bursts of excitement we ever witnessed. The whole house rose, cheering and huzzaling with an enthusiasm that appeared perfectly frantic. Hats and handkerchiefs were waving in all directions, and roars of welcome succeeded one another with such unflagging heartiness, that we began to think, at one time, the chance of silence ever being restored was somewhat remote. At length, however, the tumult subsided, and the play was permitted to proceed.

It is almost a work of supererogation to enter into a criticism of Mr. Macready's performance of *Hamlet*, so very frequently as it has been noticed in all quarters. We may, however, say that his reading of this very difficult part is the most effective we can imagine—melo-dramatic, it is true, but marked with the highest degree of intelligence, the interpretation of the philosophical character evincing

throughout the mind of the scholar, the gentleman, and the accomplished actor. The finest points were educed in the most masterly manner, so as to render the various shades of temperament intelligible to all; albeit, this was accomplished by the most delicate touches. The deep interest Mr. Macready excited by his powerful delineation of this most indefinable and mysterious creation of Shakespeare was the best proof of his excellence. The mere dramatic action of the play was almost lost sight of in the wrapt attention with which the communings of the chief character were listened to.

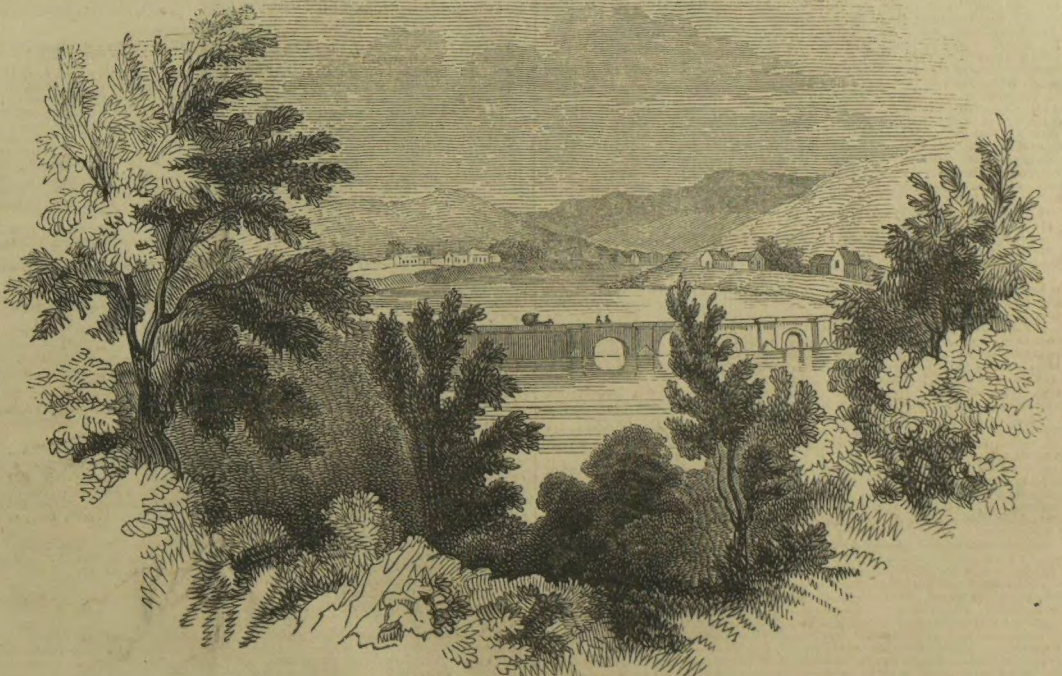
We do not recollect ever to have seen Mr. Macready play with such fire and effect as on Monday evening: and he must have been rewarded by observing how every point was made to tell with the audience; the applause being throughout hearty and general, at the same time discriminating and properly bestowed. He was very fairly supported by the other characters, although few of them rose above average respectability. The best acting, to our thinking, was that of Messrs. Compton and Oxberry as the *Gravediggers*. This was admirable; and the abolition of several conventional pieces of business connected with the parts made their assumption still more praiseworthy. Mrs. Ternan played the *Queen* judiciously, evidencing the experienced actress. Miss Emma Stanley is a very clever young lady in vaudeville, but the character of *Ophelia* is a little beyond her grasp. The tragedy has been placed upon the stage with great care. All the appliances are in excellent taste; and one scene in particular—that of the Castle Platform by Moonlight—painted by Mr. W. Beverley, is eminently beautiful.

On Wednesday, Mr. Macready appeared as *King Lear*, supported by Mrs. Stirling as *Cordelia*, Mr. Wallack as *Edgar*, and Miss Marshall, a clever *danseuse* as well as actress, as the *Fool*: the text of Shakespeare being followed. The house was scarcely less full than on Monday evening, and the performances went off with the same acclamations. The engagement of Mr. Macready appears to be the most promising speculation yet entered into by the manager. We hear his salary is fifty pounds per night: and, from a rough estimate formed on Monday evening, we think there must have been over three hundred pounds in the house.

A new farce is announced, called "Jack o' Both Sides," as well as a new drama, in which Mr. Wallack will sustain the principal character. Mr. Edward Loder's opera of "Giselle," and the ballet "Le Diable a Quatre," are also in active preparation.

LYCEUM.

A piece was produced at this house, on Monday evening, called "The Last of the Braves," being, if we mistake not, an adaptation of an idea from, rather than a translation of, a French vaudeville, called "Le Fils d'un Brave." The humour of the plot turns upon the dilemmas into which *Giuseppe Rugantino* (Mr. Keeley) is perpetually getting, from the circumstance of his being the son of the celebrated Venetian bravo of the same name. He is residing



SKETCHES IN IRELAND.—NEWPORT-MAYO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

APPROVED: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge, New York City Police Department

SUPERIOR FRENCH BEDDING.—HEAL AND SON'S

VARICOSE VEINS, WEAKNESS, &c.—Improved ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Leggings, Knee Caps, &c., which afford compression and support without the trouble of lacing, &c., are manufactured by POPE and PLANT, 4, Waterloo place, Pall-mall.

THE most exquisitely beautiful **EXPRESSIVE ORCHESTRA**
PIANO may be heard, gratuitously, by parties presenting their own Cards, on Tues-
days and Wednesdays at Three o'clock, at the **THEATRE ROYAL**, in the **THEATRE** building.

days and Thursdays, at three o'clock, and the various improvements in Pianos of every description, every day from Ten till Four, at her Majesty's Pianoforte Makers, MOTTS', 76 Strand.

**BRIGHT'S WINTER MILLINERY, 12, LUDGATE-
STREET** (next to Everington's).—Parisian fashions, Novelties in shape, consisting of Velvet, Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers. Wm. B. make no deviation from his prices, and continues to sell all goods at the lowest scale of profit. Wedding Millinery always ready, and Dresses fashionably made.

BARKER'S RAZOR PAPER is an invaluable companion

EXCELLENT TEAS, in 6lb. bags, at 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 10d.; small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 4d. per lb. 6 lbs. of COFFEE to 5 lbs. of TEA.

The increasing collection which has existed during the present month is now valuable and lower prices than the above cannot reasonably be expected for creditable Tea and Coffee.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 3, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road Chelsea. By Special Appointment to the QUEEN and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT

Gold, Silver, White, ancommon, tame-bred Pheasants. Useful and Ornamental Poultry of every description, including Malays, Cochin China, Dorking, Spanish and Poland; a great variety of Ornamental Water Fowl, as follows:—Black Swans, White Swans; Egyptians, Canada, China, White-fronted, Bernacle, and Brent Geese; also, Pintail, Widgeon, Teal.—And 3, Half moon Passage, Gracechurch-street.

DIETETIC PALE ALE—This Ale is brewed expressly to

IMPORTATION of BOHEMIAN GLASS.—S. and F. WILKINSON

1. **BERLEY** beg to announce that they he just received a large consignment of unique and very beautiful **BOHEMIAN GLASS ORNAMENTS**, amongst which there is a very splendid Pair of Vases, with covers, massively cut, and gilt, standing twenty-three inches high, for £15 10s, worth 20 guineas, the only pair in England. To be seen at their premises 14, Store-street, Bedford-square; with a choice collection of **FRENCH and WORCESTER CHINA, ITALIAN ALABASTER, &c.**, of the most recherche designs, particularly adapted for Wedding or Birthday Presents, at exceedingly low prices; a list of which may be had on application.

CAUTION.—FRAUD.—BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVEE
COATS AND SHOOTING JACKETS.—It having come to the knowledge of W. B., that certain parties are offering for sale, as the above, garments, which, although having attached thereon the name and fac-simile of his label, have not been manufactured by him, and are of inferior material and workmanship, he hereby gives notice that he will sue in law or equity, at his election, against any person who shall infringe upon his said rights, and who shall be liable to pay damages, costs and expenses incurred by him in such suit.

proof Garments have now been in extensive use 7 years, and, by those who have tried them are regarded as sine qua non. They are made and sold in London only at 69, CORNHILL.

(North side), and by B's Agents, in various towns throughout the Kingdom.

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.
 Families, Hotel Keepers, and large Consumers supplied with Tea at the Wholesale Price, for Cash.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Black	0	28	0	30	0	34	0	38	0	40	0	44	0	48	0	50	0	50
Green	0	28	0	30	0	34	0	38	0	40	0	44	0	48	0	50	0	50
Coffee	0	09	0	10	0	10	0	12	0	14	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	18

One pound and upwards sent to any part of town. MANSELL and Co., 2, Bucklersbury.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—MR. THOMAS' SUCCEEDANEUM. Price 2s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—The Succeedaneum will remain firm in the tooth for many years, arresting the further progress of decay, and rendering extraction unnecessary. All systems can use Mr. Thomas' Succeedaneum themselves with ease.

all directions are closed. Price 2s. 6d. It can be sent by post, free. Sold by Saver
220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout, 295, Strand;
Johnston, 68 Cornhill; and all Medicine-vendors.—Mr. Thomas continues to supply the
of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method do
not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home
from 11 till 4. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

A BRONZED SPEAR, and SCROLL FENDER for 10s.—
RICHARD and JOHN SLACK 336 Strand, concourse Somerset House, are

Offering an extensive assortment of elegant **BRONZED FENDERS** at prices (if compared with quality) 30 per cent. under any other house. Ornamental iron fenders, three feet 4s 6d; three feet six inches, 5s. 3d.; chamber fire irons, 1s 9d. per set; parlour ditto, 3s 6d; superior ditto, from 6s 6d. Their stock also consists of London-made dish covers, superior table cutlery, pure nickel silver spoons, forks, &c. Baths in great variety, and furnishing ironmongery of every description, every article of which is marked at such prices that will fully convince purchasers at their warehouse of the great advantages resulting from

LADIES, whether frequenting the crowded saloon, the close assembly, the rural ride or drive, the summer promenade, or the aquatic excursion will find in ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a renovating and refreshing auxiliary, disencumbered

cloud of languor from the complexion, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation of a
tending restored elasticity of the Skin. The distressing and unsightly varieties of Cutaneous
Eruptions, as well as Sunburns, Freckles, Discolorations, and Sallowness, yield to its speci-
qualities, and are succeeded by a clearness and softness of the skin truly grateful to its pos-
sessor. Its invaluable properties have obtained its selection by the Court, and the Royal
Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the whole of

ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS.—(Patronised by the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and in general use in all Countries.)
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for the Growth, Preservation, and for Beautifying

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for Improving and Beautifying the Skin and Complexion, eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Sun-burn, and Freckles, and renders the Skin Soft, Fair, and Blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or **PEARL DENTIFRICE**, for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Caution.—Beware of Spurious Compounds under the same names (some under the initials R. & Co.)

THE Public is most respectfully informed that Messrs. NICOL

for winter wear, and it is now being made of a thicker material—viz., of milled Liama cloth; is waterproofed by the new method, which it is well known does not unnecessarily condense the heat of the body, but material when thus operated upon remains as porous as other than has not undergone this process, the effect being that it does not "soak," and will turn a steady shower of rain, but not that of twenty-four hours' duration. Nicoli's Registered Paletot: winter wear is a garment that is warm without being heavy, which, even for travelling, necessity of wrapping up in a cumbersome manner, has of late years been found need-

distances being so much shortened by present railway and other conveyances. Nicoll's registered Patent, used alone as a morning frock-coat, not over another, is found to be a most agreeable garment for walking exercise; and from the skilful way it is formed, it does not confine the chest or shoulders, but has an equally neat and gentlemanly appearance when worn in cold wet weather, or in the evening over a morning or dress coat. The Price is **THREE GUINEAS**, that for summer wear being **TWO**. It may be observed that those principles are retained that have obtained for the Registered Patent patronage of more than one of the crowned heads of Europe, the Prince Consort, Prince

George of Cambridge, the chief members of the Court, and principal families of the Kingdom, who it is well known are distinguished in their taste for perfect neatness of dress. The Registered Paletot having, therefore, necessarily been made in the most elegant and tasteful manner, and being worn by the respectable members of the middle classes, was it not further assisted by its moderate price, being for ready money, may be obtained of the principal tailors of the chief provincial cities; but as only the most respectable firms are appointed agents, any attempt on the part of others will thus by the public be at once detected, and such attempts, when known, will be visited by the penalties provided in the act before mentioned; and in furtherance of which a reward of fifty pounds

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches	TROUSERS.	Inches
Chest	36	Waist	30
Length	30	Leg	30
Sleeve	24	Ankle	18
Neck	14	Heel	10
Wrist	12	Finger	7

From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons	From top of Trousers to bottom ..
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt	From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers
From centre of Back to Elbow joint	Size round top of Thigh (tight) ..
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist	Size round Calf
Size round top of Arm	Ditto Waist
Size round Chest over the Coat ..	Ditto Hips
Size round Waist under the Coat ..	
	Har.
	Measure size round the Head ..

READY-MADE.	S. d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£
Twed Tagonia, from . . .	0 7 6	Twed Coats, trimmed with silk . .	0 12
Ditto superior quality, with silk collar, cuffs, and facings . .	0 13 6	Cachemerette ditto, in any shape, handsomely trimmed, made in the first style of fashion . .	1 5
Continous and Chesterfields, in light and gentlemanly materials . .	0 18 6	Saxe Gotha ditto, handsomely trimmed . .	1 15
Cachemerette Coats, in every style and make, including the registered velvet . .	1 2 0	Quilting Vests, 6s. 6d., 3 for . .	0 19
		Cachemerette ditto, in choice patterns . .	0 18

Splendid Summer Vests, from	..	0	8	6
Cockadee and Persian ditto, in end-	..	0	2	6
Black and Fancy Satines	..	0	6	6
Cloth Trousers, from	..	0	9	0
Tweed ditto	..	0	4	6
Splendid (woolen)	0	7	6
Dress Coats	..	1	0	0
Frock ditto	..	3	0	0
Satin ditto, plain or fancy	..	0	10	0
Spring Trousers in great variety	..	0	14	0
Tweed ditto, in choice patterns	..	0	10	0
Single Milled Albert and Plain Do.	..	0	10	0
Trowsers	..	0	19	0
Best quality Black or Dress ditto	..	1	16	0
Ditto, best manufactured	..	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	..	2	15	0
Frock Coats	..	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	..	3	15	0

at any time to any extent.

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

GAIKHEW E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having

Ignorant, that the untrustworthy-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house, in or out of London; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

Wool superior quality with silk collar, cuffs, and facings ..	0 13 6	Cachmerette ditto, in any shape, handsomely trimmed, made in the first style of fashion ..	1 5
Coringtons and Chesterfields, in light and gentlemanly materials ..	0 18 6	Saxe Gotha ditto, handsomely trimmed ..	1 15
Cachmerette Coats, in every style and make, including the registered velvet ..	1 2 0	Quilting Vests, 6s. 6d., or 3 for ..	0 19
Holland Jean Grand Drill and Diagonals ..	0 2 6	Cachmere ditto, in choice patterns ..	0 8

Woolen Blouses ..	0	3	8	Satin suits, plain or ..	0	10
Woolen Blouses, Yes, from ..	0	2	6	Best quality Blouse or Dress ..	0	10
Cachemere and Persian dition, in end- less variety ..	0	4	6	Tweed ditto, in choice patterns ..	0	13
Black and Fancy Satins ..	0	6	6	Single Milled Albert and Plain Doe Trousers ..	0	10
Clash Trimmers, from ..	0	0	0	Best quality Blouse or Dress ..	1	5
Tweed ditto ..	0	4	6	Dress Coats ..	0	12
Spring ditto (woollen) ..	0	5	0	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured ..	2	15
Dress Coats ..	0	1	0	Rock Coats ..	0	15
Frock ditto ..	0	1	0	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured ..	5	3

MOVABLES to any extent, at Five Minutes' Notice.

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

UNBROKEN.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

CANTONMENT.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having

Ignorant, that the untrustworthy-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house, in or out of London; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

COATS, Vests, &c.	Inches	TROUSERS.	Inch
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom ..	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round top of Thigh (tight) ..	
Size round top of Arm		Size round Calf	
Size round Chest under the Coat ..		Ditto Waist	
Size round Waist under the Coat ..		Ditto Hips	
		HAT.	
		Measure size round the Head ..	
READY MADE.	£ s d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s d
Twed Tacklions, from	0 7 6	Twed Coats, trimmed with silk ..	0 12 6
Ditto superior quality, with silk collar, cuffs, and lining	0 13 6	Cachmere ditto, in any shape handsomely trimmed, made in the first style of fashion	1 15 6
Corringtons and Chesterfields, in light and gentlemanly materials ..	0 18 6	Saxe Gotha ditto, handsomely trimmed	1 6 6
Chalmers' Coat, in any style and material, including the regentive velvet Holland Jean Grand Drill and Diamond Blouses	0 3 6	Quilting Vests, 6s. 6d., or 3 for 1 ..	0 9 6
Splendid Summer Vests, from ..	0 2 6	Cachmere ditto, in choice patterns ..	0 19 6
Severe and Plain ditto, in end- less variety	0 4 6	Satin ditto, plain or fancy	0 14 6
Black and Fancy Satins	0 6 6	Spring Tacklions, in any variety Twed ditto, in choice patterns ..	0 13 6
Clork Trousers, from	0 9 0	Single Milled Albert and Plain Doe Trousers	0 19 6
Twed ditto	0 6 6	Best quality Black or Green ditto ..	1 12 6
Spring ditto (woollen)	0 5 0	Dress Coats	1 15 6
Dress Coats	1 0 0	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured ..	2 15 6
Frock ditto	0 9 0	Frock Coats	1 15 6
		Ditto, ditto, best manufactured ..	2 15 6
		Five Minutes' Notice.	



STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.—BY WEEKES.

STUPENDOUS BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The Neva, at St. Petersburg, is crossed by three bridges of boats, which are removed whenever danger is apprehended from the ice, both at the beginning of winter and in the spring. For some years past, attempts have been made to supersede one of these aboriginal contrivances by the erection of a fixed bridge; but the work was beset with so many engineering difficulties, that the project has only of late promised realisation. Pèronnet, the celebrated French engineer, submitted a design for such a bridge to the Empress Catherine. Sir Isambard Brunel, about twenty years ago, projected a tunnel under the Neva. There have likewise been designs for bridges of metal and granite piers; bridges of suspension with moveable centres; and other designs too numerous to mention.

At length, in 1842, the Emperor of Russia approved of the project of a fixed bridge across the Neva, with cast-iron arches and granite piers; designed by an ingenious Russian, Colonel Kerbedz. The works were, accordingly, commenced in 1843; and, by the winter of 1845, all the piles were driven.

The new bridge will be situated below Isaac's Bridge, not far from the spot where the old canal of Krukow empties itself into the Neva: it will thus afford communication with the most important portion of the city. It will be a truly magnificent work; for such is the elevation of the middle arch, that large vessels may pass under it in full sail. It is expected that this superb bridge will be completed and opened in the year 1847. Its entire length will be nearly 1,100 feet.

STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

This cleverly-executed marble Statue, from the chisel of Mr. Weekes, the successor to Chantrey, was included in the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy. It was a commission from the Honourable East India Company; and it has lately been removed to the East India House, in Leadenhall-street, where it will occupy a prominent position, as a memorial of their high sense of the Marquis's brilliant Administration in India, and which, too, has been productive of lasting good. An outline of his Lordship's Governor-Generalship will be found in the first volume of our journal.

Of his Lordship's six or seven years' service in India, it has been well observed, that, "without adopting all the exaggerated eulogies of the panegyrists of the Marquis Wellesley, his policy was, in the circumstances of our Eastern Empire, the wisest and most just that could have been adopted. His Government marks the commencement of a better era of English rule in India."

CHESS.

"Peter."—In the problem by Brede, (mate in two moves) published in our notices to Correspondents, the week before last, black's pawn must be placed at his Q. B.'s 3rd, not Q. B.'s 2nd.

"A Subscriber, S. J. W." will find plenty of problems adapted for a young player in the six volumes of the Chess Player's Chronicle. His second question we cannot answer. With respect to the notation and nomenclature of the pieces adopted in England he should consult Mr. Tomlinson's entertaining little work, entitled "Amusements in Chess."

"Fou de la Reine"—Is doubtless right. Such fearful odds must afford a skilful player abundant opportunities of winning.

"Chesapeake" is thanked for the correction of white's 60th move in the "Pion Coiffe" game. The printer omitted the small "t" over the "K." The right move is obviously Q to Kt 5 ch.

"E. A." Ambleside.—Black will have some difficulty in bringing his Kt into good play, but, notwithstanding that disadvantage, we should take his game for choice.

"J. H." Liverpool.—Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London, is the publisher of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," which you can readily procure through any respectable bookseller in Liverpool.

"J. W." Bridgnorth.—The words "dis. checkmate," in the solution of problem No. 88, are merely an abbreviation of "discovering checkmate."

A Moderate Player will perceive, by the solution of No. 90, that he was mistaken.

"U. C."—We have not the problem alluded to at hand, but "U. C." may depend upon us that the mate cannot be effected in less than the prescribed number of moves. The proper mode of defence shall be shown in our next.

"A German."—See the notice above to "J. H." Liverpool. Many thanks for the problems.

"H. A. Stacey."—In the position sent, as it is clear the white King cannot take the Kt without going into "check" of the adverse Queen, he is checkmated.

"E. W." South Wales.—In availing ourselves of your friend's ingenious little problem, we have ventured on a trifling alteration, without which the mate might be effected by two different modes of play. The second position shall be examined.

"X. T."—Your game is very well played in parts by white. We shall be glad to receive some more specimens of his skill when exerted against a more powerful competitor. With respect to the solution we can give no opinion; the problem must have appeared nearly two years ago, and we have no copy of the paper at hand.

"Beta," "D. W.," "M. N.," "A Subscriber."—The position by Brede should be as follows:—White, K at his B 2nd, Q at K B 5th, B at K B sq., Kt at K B 6th. Black, K at Q 5th, P at Q B 3rd. White to mate in two moves.

"A Bad Chess Player," on looking at the problem again, will perceive that on Black's advancing the K R P, White would take the Q B P with his Kt, giving mate.

"Spectator."—We are happy to correct an error into which we were led by our misconception of the parties in Paris who challenged the St. George's Chess Club lately to a match by Correspondence. The debt in question (which is now most gallantly left open for acceptance by any club or body of players in England) was fully sanctioned, we are told, by the Paris Chess Circle, and, if taken up here, will be sustained by Messieurs Kieseritzki and Laroche, and many other of its brightest ornaments.

"J. H." Woolwich.—The correction was made and your problem published in the last No. of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."

"Amateur," Bury St. Edmund's.—Too simple in construction for our columns.

"X. T." will be glad to play a game by Correspondence. Address, Post-office, Melton Abbot.

Solutions by "G. N. W.," "D. O. R.," Harborough; "W. D. J.," Chesterfield; "Dundee," "V. J. C.," "J. H. W.," "J. H.," Woolwich; "D. W.," are correct. Those by "F. C.," Torquay; "H. R.," Norwich; "D. T. C.," "M—y," "L. G.," "H. P. V.," "A. Z.," are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 90.

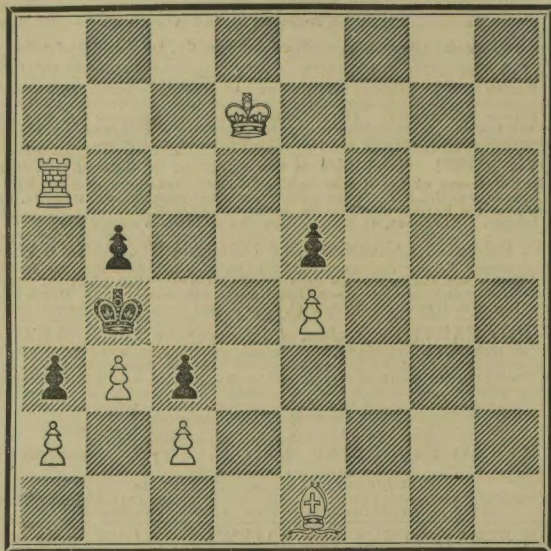
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes P (ch)	K takes Q
2. R to B sq (ch)	K to Kt 5th
3. R to B's 4th (ch)	K takes R
4. Castles (giving ch)	K to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K's 3rd (ch)	K to R's 5th
6. Kt to K B's 3rd (checkmate)	

PROBLEM No. 91.

By an Amateur.

White playing first checkmates in four moves

BLACK.



WHITE.

DEATH OF MRS. FRY.

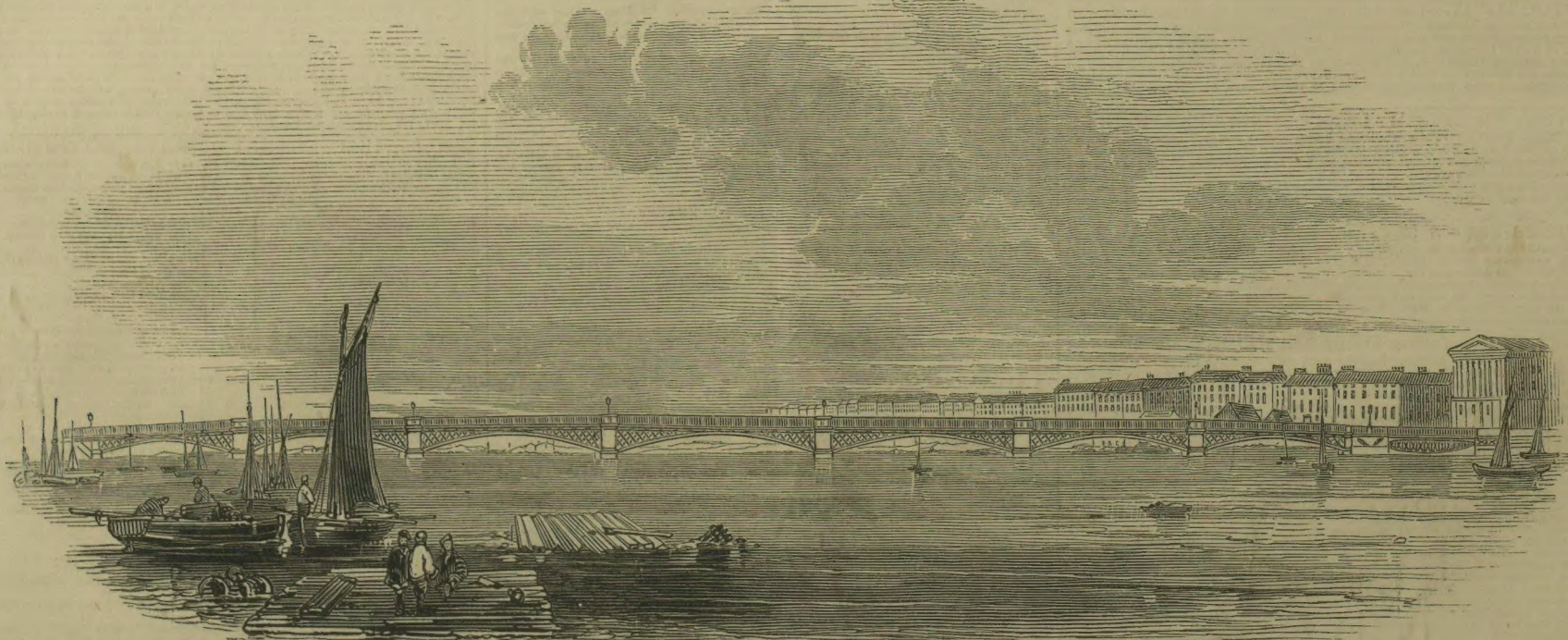
We are sorry to learn that the excellent and philanthropic lady, Mrs. Fry, who for so many years devoted her time and her purse to ameliorate the miseries of the inmates of our various prisons, died on Tuesday last, after a protracted illness. Her whole life was one continued course of active exer-



THE LATE MRS. FRY.

tion, which has been attended with many beneficial results. She gave much attention to the condition of female convicts and prisoners, at a time when our prison discipline and management were many degrees worse than they are now. Her efforts secured her the respect of all Christians, and acquired for her name European reputation. About two years ago Mrs. Fry was seized with a pulmonary complaint, but the proximate cause of her death was paralysis. It will be recollected that when the King of Prussia recently visited this country, his Majesty paid great attention to her, and visited her at her residence at Dagenham, in Essex. The whole of Mrs. Fry's family and the leading members of the Society of Friends were present at a public breakfast upon the occasion.

Mrs. Fry was the sister of Mr. Gurney, the principal partner in the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. She was the third daughter of Mr. John Gurney, of Earham Hall, Norfolk, and was in her sixty-sixth year. Her father, though a member of the Society of Friends, was by no means strict, and suffered his children to enjoy greater freedom than is usually permitted among individuals of that sect. It was in 1800 that she married Mr. Fry, whose estimable character fully justified the choice.



SMYTH.

NEW BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.